FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 210 *29 October 1982*

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BREZHNEV SPEECH, U.S. ARMS BUILDUP CONTRASTED

LD281834 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] A central place in today's television and radio news bulletins in various countries, and of course on the pages of the press, is occupied by commentaries on and responses to yesterday's speech by Comrade Brezhnev at the conference for leading personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The responses to Comrade Brezhnev's speech are continuing to come in and it is impossible not to note an eloquent, one might say, coincidence. At the very moment the Soviet head of state makes an address -- incidentally to military leaders and armed forces commanders -- which talks of the necessity of strengthening peace and defending international security; at this very time, the sound of saber rattling, along with hysterical invocations and threats, emanates from Washington. For example, only today a report has come in stating that the Pentagon has officially approved the start of construction of large batches of the giant C-5B transport aircraft for the U.S. Air Force. The U.S. Defense Department plans to spend more than $10 billion to acquire 50 such aircraft from the Lockheed Corporation. Such an order means that yet another step has been taken in the unprecedented militarist preparations that are now being stepped up by the U.S. Administration.

At the same time we have received a report of an article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL stating that the Reagan administration is speeding up the production of Pershing II missiles which are intended for deployment in Western Europe. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that the U.S. Army has concluded a contract with the Martin Marietta Corporation worth almost $414 million for the production of components for these missiles. The Pentagon will also be earmarking about $500 million -- taken, naturally, from the taxpayers' pockets -- for other corporations in the military-industrial complex which specialize mainly in missile production.

So there you have the objective and eloquent juxtaposition of two concepts, two doctrines, two ideologies that the day has produced -- a juxtaposition that has been made by life itself.

MOSCOW VIEWS LACK OF U.S. RESPONSE IN ARMS TALKS

LD290008 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Viktor Tanin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-American dialogue on the banks of Lake Geneva has been going on intermittently for almost a year. It is difficult to understimate their importance, since Europe, like no other continent of our planet, is truly bristling with weapons of mass destruction, whose stocks have reached a very high level of concentration. Almost 2,000 medium-range nuclear weapons are deployed in the east and west of the European Continent. Furthermore, more than 8,000 nuclear weapons are sited in the European countries of NATO.

To all appearance, all this is not enough for Washington. In its attempt to break the balance of forces and to ensure for military superiority for themselves, the United States, together with the Atlantic alliance's military circles, intend to deploy about 600 new American missiles in Western Europe, and even more than that. It is a case of first strike weapon which is supposed to disarm the enemy. We are witnessing attempts to set up the material base for aggressive strategic aims.

Everyone knows that in Washington they are cynically discussing all kinds of variations and scenarios for a general or limited nuclear war, a short war as well as a prolonged one. Washington does not hide its intentions to make the West, the European Continent, a theater for military operations and a nuclear battleground.

At the risk of transforming Western Europe into a heap of radioactive ashes, the American strategists hope to save American territory from contamination and come out of a nuclear was as victors. This hope is as insane as it is dangerous.

The situation which has come about as a result of U.S. and NATO policy makes the question of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe particularly important. So it is that European public opinion is following the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva with enormous attention.

What stage have the interlocutors at these talks reached? Some days ago, the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States met in Moscow. Receiving the committee members, Leonid Brezhnev noted that the Geneva talks are laborious, and that the difficulties arose out of the U.S. refusal to negotiate on an equitable basis, namely on the principle of mutual equality and security. As a matter of fact, the position of the American representatives at the talks does not give cause for optimism. In the negotiations, they insist on the so-called zero option proposed by President Reagan last November. There is every need to point out that this solution envisages dismantling only the Soviet ground-based missiles, including those which the Soviet Union has had for more than 20 years. This amounts to a demand for unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union, since according to Reagan's plan, the U.S. intermediary forces nuclear missile potential as well as that of their Atlantic allies, Great Britain and France, which is currently deployed in Europe will remain intact, and might even increase.

It is quite easy to work out the consequences of this unilateral solution. The American side seems to want to lead the talks up a blind alley, counting on rejecting the Soviet proposals and laying the way for the implementation of the Pentagon's plan for the modernization of NATO.

The Soviet Union and its allies, for their part, propose ridding Europe both of tactical and medium-range weapons. The European public is still not very well informed of the constructive and realistic proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Let us remind you that they envisage setting up a vast European limitation of nuclear weapons zone stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals. They envisage reducing nuclear weapons within this zone in such a way that in 5 years the Soviet Union and NATO will possess no more than 300 such weapons.

The Soviet Union has added actions to its words in its wish to come to an agreement with the United States. It is noteworthy that our country has unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the country; what is more, it is proceeding toward a substantial reduction in the number of these missiles.

It also should be noted that the Soviet Union is not installing any new medium-range missiles in the region from which they could reach Western Europe.

The proposals prove that the Soviet Union is creating favorable conditions for progress at the Geneva talks. This is extremely important today, since the NATO countries reject any move to make the Soviet-American dialogue progress.

Nevertheless, Washington is trying to push through the implementation of the plan to put new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. For example, the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO has published an interview with the Pentagon boss, Caspar Weinberger, under the title: Full Speed Ahead for the Deployment of Cruise Missiles.

Some West European countries are rushing to prepare themselves to receive these deadly weapons. This position of Washington brings with it grave consequences, and this was stressed by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States. The communique published after its meeting in Moscow renews the appeal to the NATO countries to renounce their plan for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which would contribute toward improving the political climate, strengthening confidence and promoting good-neighborly relations on the continent.

PRAVDA CITED ON SOVIET, U.S. ARMS POSITIONS

'Parameters of Security'

LD290740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Adherence in practice to the parameters of detente is extremely important in relations between states belonging to different social systems. There is only one sensible basis for these relations -- peaceful coexistence. This is stated in an article by Lvov which is published in PRAVDA under the title The Parameters of Security in the Nuclear Age.

In his article the author notes: However, the problem of international security is not confined to political aspects. There is another side to the matter which could assume -- and in certain circumstances is assuming -- truly decisive significance.

This is the military aspect of security. Concern for national security is the direct obligation of every state to its people -- its duty and its right.

The inalienable right of a state to individual or collective self-defense and therefore, to the possession of the necessary means for hits, is recognized in the UN Charter. Within these confines the concern of states for their national security can in no way have a negative influence on the state of international security. But the heart of the problem lies precisely in the rational definition of these confines.

In the same way that the maintenance of the necessary level of defense capability is the right of every state and does not constitute a threat to anyone, the unrestrained buildup of armaments by a state questions the basis of the security of others, undermines international security as a whole and creates the danger that the world will slide into the abyss of war.

The author backs up his argument with an analysis of Washington's position. The material expression of the present course of U.S. military policy consists of the program for the creation of a first strike strategic nuclear potential, the buildup of forward-based nuclear systems along the perimeter of the countries of the socialist community and the formation of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. This course is also embodied in the corresponding strategic doctrines recently adopted by the United States, ranging from a massive first nuclear strike to limited nuclear wars. It is also the basis, in fact, of proposals aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, which are being presented by the United States at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe and the talks on strategic armaments.

The article goes on to say: In a wish to create the most favorable conditions for the achievements of constructive accords on the most important aspects of limiting and reducing armaments, the Soviet Union is undertaking major, unilateral steps intended to encourage general progress. These include the withdrawal from Central Europe some time ago of a certain number of Soviet troops and armaments, the halting of the deployment of medium-range nuclear systems capable of hitting targets in Western Europe, and then the decision to reduce them to a certain extent. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was a truly historic act.

As far as measures to maintain the USSR's defense capability at a proper level are concerned, Comrade Brezhnev said on 27 October at the conference of military chiefs in the Kremlin that we have an obligation to tirelessly strengthen the defense of the country and to maintain the highest vigilance. He stressed that a policy is only effective when it is backed by the real economic and military strength of a state, the unlimited support of the people, and strong friendship and fighting union with allies and friends.

No matter how complicated the present international situation may be, the Soviet Union believes that the creation of conditions of peace and security for all states it not a Utopia; but these conditions will not come about of their own accord. One needs to wage a persistent and purposeful struggle for them. Man's common sense and the people's instinct for self-preservation are most capable of manifesting themselves in just such a struggle.

Further Report

LD290928 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Moscow October 29 TASS -- However complicated the present international situation may be, the Soviet Union considers that the creation of conditions for peace and security for all states is no utopia, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. In an article subtitled "Disarmament -- Dictates of the Times," the newspaper stresses: "The realities of the nuclear age are such that should a nuclear war break out, this would mean the destruction of the whole human civilisation, and, perhaps, an end to life on earth in general."

But as this is so, the article says, it is absolutely obvious that if one side takes a course for ensuring military supremacy, especially in the nuclear field, this confronts the other side with the need to take appropriate measures to strengthen its defence capacity, that would ensure the maintenance of military balance.

PRAVDA pointed out at the same time that as regards military-political matters the course pursued by the Soviet Union is oriented to maintaining the strategic parity, which has taken shape, at strengthening strategic stability.

But the danger of nuclear war exists even under the present-day levels of arms, the newspaper points out. The more positive is the significance for the destinies of peace of the line pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries towards reaching agreements on a limitation and reduction of weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

This line is epitomized in the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the talks with the USA on a limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe, on a limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries fully accord with that line. These initiatives embrace all the main directions in the efforts for putting an end to the arms race -- from nuclear disarmament to prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, from a full and general ban on nuclear weapon tests and renunciation of deployment of weapons of any types in outer space, from measures for the limitation of naval activities to prohibition of the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

ZHUKOV ADVOCATES 'UNITED' WORLD PEACE EFFORTS

LD261058 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- "No matter how hard American 'psychological war services' invented things, no matter what contrivances they use in a bid to convince the whole world that there is allegedly some 'Soviet threat', they are not to go away from reality: The USSR never brandished arms anywhere, it never resorted to force or the threat of force anywhere, it never advocated the arms race anywhere," Yuriy Zhukov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

"It is not war preparations, which doom peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace which is the lode-star for tomorrow -- these clear-cut words, which Leonid Brezhnev said on February 23, 1981 from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, the words which were met with applause by all delegates of the congress, shaped the guidelines of our present-day struggle for a peaceful future," writes the PRAVDA political news analyst.

"Difficult and complicated is the path which leads to the lessening of war danger and to consolidation of peace," Yuriy Zhukov points out. "In the world there is no force that could push the Soviet socialist power off this path.

"It is advancing forward step by step, abiding by the strong and firm lode-star that great Lenin left us. And we believe that, in the final account, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, which put up the united front with the peace forces of all five continents of our planet, will resolve the historical task facing all of us -- mankind will enter the third millenium of our era in an atmoshere of durable peace!"

ZHUKOV INTERVIEWED ON BURGEONING PEACE MOVEMENT

AU281158 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 25 Oct 82 p 2

[APN correspondents Vladimir Ostrovskiy and Maksim Rilskiy interview with Georgiy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Millions of Voices for Peace" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Would you tell us someting about the special features of the peace defenders' movement in the present stage of a sharply aggravated international situation?

[Answer] The more the United States and its allies escalate the arms race and, above all, the closer the date of the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe comes, the more massive the struggle of the antiwar movement becomes against the implementation of these dangerous plans.

It is characteristic that the struggle against the arms race encompasses not only Europe and America but also Asia and Africa. Millions of people are joining this struggle who had never before given thought to the possible consequences of nuclear arms race if it is not stopped.

The aggressive forces of the United States and NATO are alarmed by the fact that additional millions of people have joined the struggle against nuclear weapons. At the beginning Washington obviously underestimated the strength of the antiwar movement. It attempted to pass it over in silence. It was therefore impossible to find any information in the Western press about the struggle for peace. Now it is no longer possible to ignore this movement of many millions.

The peace movement is now being written about but the U.S. and NATO services for psychological warfare present the movement against war as a ploy of the fictitious "Soviet agency" which "Moscow pays in gold." I have in front of me the October issue of the American journal READER'S DIGEST, which is published in many languages. It carries an article by its staff journalist John Barron under the large headline "The KGB's Magic Struggle for Peace," [title as published] with the word peace enclosed in quotation marks. It says that the peace movement has been infiltrated by people whose goal is to "strengthen the communist tyranny and weaken the United States." However, even such articles do not yield the hoped for results for the enemies of peace. On the contrary, people are waging a struggle against the arms race, multiplying their forces and the movement for freezing nuclear arms, even in the United States itself, is becoming ever stronger.

Confronted with this, Washington has recently been trying to test a third variant of the struggle against the anti-nuclear-arms movement -- a complete turnabout, from banning the peace movement to addressing great compliments to it, in the attempt to choke it to death in the embrace.

[Question] Tell us more details about this new ploy.

[Answer] With pleasure. As you will surely remember, when Reagan toured Western Europe at the beginning of June, he spoke in the FRG Bundestag. The same day a demonstration of several hundred thousand people was held there directed against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Reagan declared in his speech that he himself would gladly lead this demonstration if he believed, as he said, that "such actions may make the Soviet Union limit the danger of war," as though this danger came from the USSR.... These words quickly spread through Bonn and reached the participants in the demonstration. What was the outcome? They declared at their meeting roughly the following: "We have nothing in common with you, Mr Reagan."

One more thing to end with: Attempts are now being stepped up to divide the movement against war and to turn against the USSR that segment of the movement which they might succeed in winning over for the Western side by using false arguments.

The enemies of detente are trying to bring about this plan, under the cloak of the stolen slogan of struggle for peace. Assertions are being spread to the effect that, allegedly, in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries peace movement as such does not even exist, that there are only some "official agencies" which from time to time publish declarations of an antiwar nature. The public opinion in the USSR and other socialist countries is allegedly being brainwashed with such declarations to prepare the population for a war against the United States and its NATO allies.

All these phenomena show that the peace movement has entered a new phase of upsurge. Facts show at the same time that it is essential to further reinforce the struggle for peace. I would like to remind you that at the time of preparations for the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace organized some 20,000 assemblies, meetings and rallies, in which some 60 million Soviet people took part.

We hold in high esteem the American organizations which managed to rally in those days 1 million people at a demonstration in New York and, when we add to this the simultaneously held demonstrations in San Francisco and other cities, a total of almost 2 million. That is a great success.

On the basis of a UN appeal, we intend to hold a week of mass actions for disarmament from 24-31 October. Meetings, demonstrations and all kinds of rallies will be held throughout the country in support of peace and strengthening security. On 13 October a consultative meeting of representatives of the socialist countries' committees of peace defenders was held in Kiev. We discussed joint actions for next year. We expect that 1983 will become a year of energetic actions in the struggle for peace. Side by side with the participants in the new antiwar movements, we will concentrate this struggle on solving the key task -- stopping the arms race.

RUSAKOV ANALYZES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR STRATEGY

PM281429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Ye. Rusakov: "Nuclear 'Crusaders'"]

[Text] When the White House announced its "crusade" against the socialist countries early in the summer, it overstated its description of "the value of freedom" American-style and the "defects of communism." But all the appeals and all the verbiage were a kind of ideological packaging for U.S. foreign policy and military strategy reflecting Washington's illusions of world hegemony.

The basic tenets of the new doctrine were formulated back in the spring. They were expounded in the memorandum on national security approved by the U.S. President and the Pentagon's "Guide to Defense in Fiscal 1984-1988" [Rukovodstvo v Oblasti Oborony na 1984-1988 Finansovyye Gody]. In August it became known that on instructions from the White House head a plan had been worked out to provide the "potential for waging a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union."

The motto of Washington's current policy vis-a-vis the USSR is, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the single word "dominance." "Dominating" means "halting the geographical spread of the Soviet Union's political and military might and trying to bring them to naught... by building up military potential and taking diplomatic, economic and propaganda steps."

In simple terms, Washington would like to disrupt the social and political system in the USSR and the other socialist countries, and to strengthen its supremacy in the nonsocialist world. The latter is what the Pentagon document calls the "defense" of Western Europe, the oil resources of the Persian Gulf and, finally, Asia. The new doctrine envisages using all available methods of struggle against the socialist states and other countries whose social and political system or foreign policy course is not to Washington's liking. The single package of "deterrence" and blackmail contains all types of warfare -- from "psychological" to world nuclear. Adapting Clausewitz's famous thesis to their style, Washington's current strategists have decided that policy (also economics, trade, diplomacy, ideology and so forth) is a continuation of war by other means.

The idea of "rolling back" communism by force, which Washington preached in the early fifties, has been revived. This required a review of U.S. strategic military doctrine, which was started under the previous administration in its notorious Directive No 59.

The immediate postwar U.S. doctrines -- Truman's "deterrence" and Dulles' "massive retaliation" -- were quite blatant attempts at political blackmail using the nuclear bomb. The Pentagon's scenarios saw a nuclear "blitzkrieg" as the only way of waging a war with the Soviet Union and its allies in Europe.

But the days of the U.S. nuclear monopoly and the U.S. lead in delivery vehicles are long since past. As much as a quarter of a century ago Soviet ICBM tests showed that it was futile for Washington to think that the United States would be able to sit out a nuclear war on the other side of the Atlantic. Today the strategic military balance that has been achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a factor which deters nuclear adventurists.

So in order to justify, in the new conditions, their stake on nuclear blackmail and preparation for an aggressive war, the Washington strategists are trying to demonstrate that a nuclear war could be "limited" and "controlled."

To this end they have revived and "refined" the "flexible response" doctrine which the United States adopted in the early sixties.

The advocates of "flexible response" argue that if an all-out nuclear missile war is fraught with disastrous consequences for the United States as well, there is no need to automatically press all the buttons and run the risk of nuclear revenge. You have to use military force in "measured doses": Green Berets trained to fight guerrillas will put down national libeation movements, and in an armed conflict between the two social systems conventional forces will be used first and then the "ladder" of nuclear war will be "climbed" rung by rung....

The Pentagon's current strategy reproduces with a few modifications this entire plan of reckless adventurism. At the lowest level of confrontation there will be "special operations, that is, antiguerrilla actions, sabotage and methods of psychological warfare," primarily against the socialist countries; conventional war would come next, followed, finally, by nuclear war.

Of course, Washington is banking first and foremost on nuclear blackmail. To demonstrate the possibility of "limiting" a nuclear war, the advocates of "flexible response" envisaged in their scenarios three "phases" of war. The first is tactical nuclear war using weapons of "limited" range and power, a war which could allegedly be confined to one region -- Europe or the Far East, for instance. The second phase is a "limited" strategic war envisaging an accurate nuclear strike against the enemy's strategic facilities, command centers and communications facilities, in order to disarm it, thus avoiding retaliation. The third is all-out nuclear war.

Feeling that the last stage offers not even a theoretical chance of "victory" or even "survival," the current strategists and the authors of the "flexible response" doctrine are particularly eager to keep intact "limited" nuclear wars, above all strategic nuclear war, in their scenarios. The reasons why follow:

When in the early seventies the established strategic military balance between the two systems and the agony of the "dirty war" in Vietnam caused Washington to sober up somewhat, this was reflected in its strategic credo. Tactial war remained in the Pentagon's "limited" war scenarios, but strategic war was omitted. The doctrine of "mutually assured destruction," according to U.S. expert A. Cox, was based on the premise that "both sides, even if one of them were to be attacked, would retain a guaranteed second (retaliatory) strike potential which would destroy the other side's cities and industry." A first strike, that is, nuclear aggression, was considered senseless.

Of course, the "balance of terror" does not ensure genuine security. The Soviet Union has always said that it should be replaced by a balance of trust. But even the concept of "mutually assured destruction" did not satisfy the most strident "hawks." What they particularly disliked was the abandonment of the idea of "limited" strategic war.

The idea is loved by bellicose strategists because it creates the illusion of an"organized" ascent up the nuclear war ladder, the illusion that U.S. territory can be protected from retaliation at the stage of "limited" -- tactical and even strategic -- war. "Previous attempts to use nuclear war as a means of intimidation, beginning with 'massive retaliation,' remained vague and unconvincing because it was hard to imagine the U.S. leaders...making the leap from conventional war directly to all-out nuclear war." This is the U.S. writer S. Lens explaining the nuclear maniacs' train of thought in his book "The Day Before Doomsday." "But if the United States were able to cross the Rubicon by using nuclear weapons on a limited basis, or were to display firm resolve to do that, then the threat of all-out war would become more convincing. The transition from conventional war to nuclear war is a qualitative leap; the transition from one type of nuclear war to another is psychologically far less traumatic."

The authors of Carter's Directive No 59 and of the current doctrine corrected this "fault" by "rehabilitating" "limited" strategic war.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, "President Reagan's strategic doctrine goes even further in formulating the stance on hostilities during a nuclear war than the Carter document since it sets the target of winning a 'protracted' nuclear war." To all appearances, it is a broadening of the concept of "limited" strategic war. In a nuclear war, the Pentagon argues, there is the possibility of not one, but a multitude of "nuclear exchanges" in the course of which it is necessary to be "in a position to compel the Soviet Union to seek to end hostilities as soon as possible on terms favorable to the United States."

Of course, the nuclear aggressor would suffer crushing retaliation, no matter what plans he had drawn up for "protracted" wars.

As for the scenarios intended to "limit" nuclear war, they are like promises to put out a forest fire using the paper plans for firefighting measures.

But the attempts to sow illusions about the possibility of "limiting" a nuclear war or winning one are far from harmless. Embodied in an "arms upgrading" program unprecedented in all the years of America's existence and in a desire to create a first-strike potential for nuclear aggression, these attempts, which are giving the Washington leaders the feeling that they can do anything they like, are considerably increasing the threat of war.

What the peoples of the world want is steps to reduce the threat of a devastating war, not crazy plans for nuclear blackmail. They can see for themselves that the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons clearly show the way to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

PROSPECTS OF MADRID CSCE MEETING ASSESSED

Nekrasov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA

PM290901 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Vadim Nekrasov article: "Madrid Meeting: Worries and Hopes"]

[Text] How to stop the world's slide toward the nuclear catastrophe toward which the current American leaders are dragging it and how to stop the endless buildup of increasingly destructive types of weapons and to secure changes for the better in the general climate of international relations? Nowadays there are no questions more perturbing to responsible politicians and public figures all over the world and to broad circles of the public. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are providing precise and unambiguous answers to those questions.

Urgent measures must be taken to freeze arsenals of weapons of mass destruction, above all nuclear weapons. Trust in relations between states, both large and small, both nuclear and nonnuclear, must be strengthened. That stance is shared by all peace-loving forces in the world.

In the present complex and dangerous situation any kind of talks, contacts or dialogue between states relating to the most important international issues and helping to strengthen trust assumes special importance. The Madrid meeting of the states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is one of these talks. Indeed, were not questions of strengthening mutual trust and developing peaceful cooperation the focus of attention for the leaders of the states and governments of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada at the Helsinki conference over 7 years ago, by whose decision the Madrid meeting is being held? And is it not at the Madrid meeting that the socialist countries have issued a call for the resolution of the task of limiting the arms race on European soil, putting forward as an initial proposal the suggestion of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe?

The Madrid meeting is to resume its work 9 November. As the date approaches the meeting is attracting increasing attention from the world public, in light of its difficult and complex history. It will be recalled that it has been going on, with recesses, for a little over 2 years now. However, from its first days it was clear that Washington did not want a successful completion of the meeting. Any pretexts at all were used for obstruction: grating bogus arguments about "human rights," the introduction of the limited Soviet troop contingent into Afghanistan at the request of that country's legitimate government and, finally, the events in Poland, which are a purely domestic and sovereign concern of the Polish people.

But what is characteristic is the fact that the American side did not dare wreck the Madrid meeting, for it realized that it would thereby finally expose itself as an opponent of the peoples' cooperation.

What are the participants bringing to the resumption of the meeting? The socialist states' position is clear and leaves no room for any misinterpretation. It proceeds from the assessment that the fraternal countries make of the positive shifts in international relations achieved in the seventies. "On the whole," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26 September celebrations in Baku, "detente is a historic gain of the peoples. It cannot be handed over to narrowminded, egoistical politicians in the imperialist camp so they can tear it to pieces. It must be protected, developed and deepened. This will be a victory of human common sence over dangerous unthinking aggressiveness."

As far as Europe is directly concerned, our country believes that an important step could be the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the clearing of the way for a European disarmament conference.

As L.I. Brezhnev declared at his meeting with the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers, despite U.S. pressure the European countries on the whole are retaining their interest in detente and often are not afraid to say this openly. As for the Soviet Union, it firmly advocates that the all-European processes initiated by the Helsinki conference be not only preserved but continued and that it gather strength. To this end it is especially important that the Madrid meeting culminate in positive results and above all that a decision be taken on the question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

There can be no doubt that the best basis for the completion of the Madrid meeting would be the adoption of a material and balanced document outlining practical measures to further consolidate security and develop cooperation in Europe. A draft document meeting these demands was submitted back at the end of last year by the neutral and nonaligned states in Madrid. However, as can be judged from Western press reports, Washington has a different opinion on this score. It is no accident that many Western observers have noted the coincidence of the approaching resumption of the meeting and the activation of the antisocialist underground in Poland, which carries out the directives of the organizers of the new cold war. Is there any doubt, observers ask, that this time the opponents of peaceful cooperation among European peoples will again try in Madrid to stage a propaganda ballyhoo over Polish domestic problems, retarding the meeting's work and blocking the adoption of positive decisions? The question is not without foundation.

It is all the more material in that during the recess in the meeting's work a further increase in the complexity of the international situation has occurred. The unceasing bellicose tirades of Washington, which hopes to "win" a nuclear war that would in fact lead to the collapse of human civilization, the bloody aggression in Lebanon by the Israeli military, who are under the tutelage of U.S. reactionary circles, and the American Administration's impertinent attempts to make its West European allies break off mutually advantageous economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are all by no means evidence of prudence on the part of the Washington political strategists. On the contrary, the course of events confirms the need to swiftly take measures to counter these dangerous tendencies.

The realization of this need by responsible political circles in many countries of the world and by the entire peace-loving public is a noteworthy feature of our time. There is practically no country taking part in the Madrid meeting in which tens and hundreds of thousands of members of the antiwar movement have not made their views known -- and in a very resolute form -- in recent months.

Many people -- the overwhelming majority of world states -- today demand that the endless buildup of increasingly destructive types of weapons be stopped. The work of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament was indicative in this respect; it urgently called on all countries to consider as swiftly as possible proposals aimed at averting nuclear war and at ensuring that the existence of mankind is not threatened. A bright event in the special session's activity was the message of historic significance from the Soviet head of state solemnly proclaiming the USSR's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons against any state. This helped further millions of people to see clearly whence the threat to peace actually emanates.

The peoples of European countries and the states of the European Continent have every reason, as Chairman of the Socialist International W. Brandt has rightly remarked, for a special interest in the relaxation of tension and normalization of relations between states belonging to different systems. After all, it is their soil that the transatlantic strategists are planning to turn into a theater of military operations that will leave only radioactive ruins. Meanwhile, the Washington rulers would very much like to set the peoples of West and East Europe at loggerheads with one another once and for all and to draw a boundary -- or rather lay a minefield -- between them, over which they would look at one another with hatred and fear.

Futile hopes! The European peoples have sufficient historical and political experience to realize that it is a question not only of the spiritual and material values accumulated over the centuries -- their common heritage and contribution to world civilization -- but also of their very fate.

What people in the Washington corridors of power refuse to realize is self-evident even to many Americans. "For both geographical and historical reasons," the well-known American politician G. Ball writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, "West Europeans cannot be expected to view the Soviet Union in the same spirit as Americans." He goes on: For the West European countries detente meant the resumption of historical trading relations; the West Europeans had known and traded with the Russians for many years.

All this explains why the attempts by U.S. reactionary circles and certain of the West Europeans who share their views to wreck the Madrid meeting, thereby striking a serious blow against the cause of detente, are greeted with alarm by both broad public circles and sober-minded politicians in West Europe. "It is necessary," President R. Kirchschlaeger of Austria declared in conversation with journalists, "to successfully complete the Madrid meeting of states that took part in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, it is necessary to make the greatest efforts to ensure that this meeting makes it possible to hold a European disarmament conference."

Addressing a recent French Communist Party Central Committee plenum, Secretary General G. Marchais stressed that "imperialism can no longer act as it chooses and dictate its terms everywhere and in any circumstances." Those words are entirely relevant to assessments of the prospects of the Madrid meeting. It remains a fact, as the American Communists' newspaper THE DAILY WORLD remarks, that the United States is isolated and that the majority of world countries oppose Washington's course.

Assessing the world situation, the Soviet Union by no means plays the role of pessimist, but neither does it belittle the complexities and dangers. It does not believe that mankind is in an impasse, doomed to inevitable catastrophe. The times when the imperialists could recklessly plunge the peoples into the abyss of world wars are gone. The response to imperialist circles' attempts to finish off detente, including attempts to wreck the Madrid meeting, can and must be the mobilization of all potential to consistently implement the Peace Program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and vigorously supported by the socialist countries' fraternal parties and all the world's peace-loving forces. The successes of the socialist system and constant concern for strengthening its might are the reliable guarantee of new achievements along the path of the struggle to consolidate and deepen detente that the CPSU and the Soviet state wage tirelessly.

Beglov in MOSCOW NEWS

LD290004 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "One cannot but feel apprehension at the fact that the representatives of the U.S. side in all their latest public speeches have again presented an ultimatum in relation to the concluding stage of the Madrid meeting," Soviet publicist Spartak Beglov writes in the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS (dated October 31). An article timed for the resumption of the work of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on November 9 points out that judging by the above-mentioned speeches, the United States "made the successful course of the meeting dependent on whether the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would in fact capitulate to the U.S. demands in the spirit of primitive anti-communism."

Analysing the course of the Madrid forum, the author points out that "the U.S. delegation and those who so assiduously assisted it often behaved in such a provocative manner that it could not but give rise to suspicions that the main objective was to torpedo the meeting and render the dialogue impossible."

The article emphasizes that the socialist countries were the first to propose the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It became the focal point at the meeting. The idea is most actively supported by Finland, Austria, Sweden, Yugoslavia and other neutral and non-aligned countries. They play a constructive and peaceful role at the Madrid meeting.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the newspaper writes, the USSR, as Leonid Brezhnev said on October 21 at the meeting with the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation countries, "is firm in its stand that the general European process started by the Helsinki conference should not only be preserved but that it should continue to grow in strength. It is especially important for this reason that the Madrid meeting end in achieving positive results and, above all, that the decision be made on such a question as the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and on disarmament in Europe."

Pressure on Poland

LD282120 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] After an 8-month break, the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participants will soon resume its work. This event is the focus of close attention internationally. Reflections on the prospects for the new stage in this meeting in many dailies, including bourgeois ones, writes our commentator Aleksandr Danilov, express the fear that the United States will again try to use the tribune of the representative forum to attempt to undermine the fundamental principles of detente, approved in Helsinki as a basis in interstate relations.

The West German GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes that the United States -- and I quote -- taking advantage of the Madrid meeting, intends to reinforce pressure on Poland. Europeans, the daily concludes, want to rescue the conference and, together with it, the policy of detente, which the Reagan administration is not at all concerned about. Similar fears, which are shared by other press organs and many Western politicians, are not, unfortunately, without foundation. At previous stages of the Madrid meeting representatives of the United States did everything they could to ruin its work. The American delegation, insulting Poland and slinging mud at the Soviet Union, openly intended to organize obstructions in Madrid and thus to have done with the process begun in Helsinki.

The American provocation, however, had no success. The delegations of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries gave a firm and documented riposte to the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet attacks, demonstrating the impermissibility of interference in Poland's internal affairs. In any case, the West European allies of the United States, taking their own national interests into account, did not support Washington in its plans to bury detente on the European Continent. They preferred to confine themselves to anti-Polish and anti-Soviet rhetoric, but without wanting to take the issue to a complete break.

Judging by the numerous statements in the bourgeois press, by political and social activists in Western Europe, it is increasingly feared that the present American leadership does not intend to take account of the lesson of the previous stage of the Madrid meeting, that it has not given up its plans to return humanity to the dangerous road of the cold war.

The efforts of the United States to transform the Madrid meeting -- which is supposed to further the consolidation of detente and the development of cooperation -- into an anti-Polish propaganda ragbag are diametrically opposed to the aims of Helsinki. The socialist countries, opposing the forces hostile to detente, will, as hitherto, consistently contribute to making the Madrid meeting a significant and fruitful stage on the road to strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

MATERIALS ON PIPELINE CONTROVERSY, PROGRESS

Shitikov on Laborers

LD261626 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS English at 1506 GMT on 26 October carries a report from Moscow on remarks at a Kremlin press conference by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a Kremlin press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Soviet Constitution. After remarks on the direction of Soviet "peaceful" foreign policy and the "beneficial" effects on all aspects of state and public life of the USSR Constitution, Shitikov, "answering questions of journalists," says "that neither convict labour nor Vietnamese citizens are used at the construction of the export gas pipeline along which Siberian gas will be delivered to Western Europe. At the request of the governments of the GDR and Yugoslavia, citizens of these two countries participate in the pipelines construction. Thus, Yugoslav workers are building three gas compressor stations near the city of Perm, while GDR workers are laying out a 137-kilometre stretch of the trunk gas pipeline."

Italian Reaction to Embargo

PM251515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent G. Zafesov: "Italians' Reaction"]

[Text] Rome, 18 Oct -- The U.S. Government has blocked the supply of rotors for the Italian firm Nuovo Pignone which is producing equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. In this connection the Italian Foreign Ministry has stated that supplies of equipment for the gas pipeline were provided for by agreements between Italy and the USSR whose deadlines must be observed.

"Italy protests against Washington's blockade" -- that is how the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA heads an article. It points out that whatever the motives by which the United States is guided "the U.S. decision has no justification in the Italian authorities' eyes." The newspaper L'UNITA writes in turn that "the U.S. action could lead to the complete closure of the Nuovo Pignone enterprise." "The U.S. multinational company General Electric," the newspaper continues, "is seeking to ensure that its output does not go to the USSR or to the European firms which the United States has 'blacklisted' because of their cooperation with the Soviet Union." L'UNITA notes that "the political motives so widely publicized for the sanctions which the Reagan Administration is imposing actually conceal U.S. economic and commercial interests."

Unloading at Zhdanov

LD281624 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Zhdanov October 28 TASS -- The unloading of the motorship Dormio, which has brought a large batch of pipes and equipment from Italy for building the transcontinental Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, has been completed at the trading port of Zhdanov on the coast of the Sea of Azov two days earlier than planned.

Not only hundreds of Soviet enterprises but also many West European firms participate in the construction of the export-oriented gas trunkline. A quarter of a million tons of various cargoes intended for the gas pipeline have been handled at the port of Zhdanov.

OFFICIALS, AMITY GROUPS RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM PRC

Government Bodies

LD281612 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- A message from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China has been received by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The message expresses gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of China and expresses the wish for the development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the relations between both countries.

Friendship Societies

OW290719 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association have sent a greetings telegram to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The telegram says: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association express warm congratulations to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and send friendly greetings to the people of the Soviet Union. The Chinese people always hold very dear the friendship with the Soviet people. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association have for many years exerted efforts to promote mutual understanding and develop friendship between the peoples of the two countries. They will continue to exert new efforts in the future to uphold and develop the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples.

The telegram expressed wishes that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will achieve new successes in the work of developing friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and will make new contributions towards this. The telegram wished the Soviet people every new success in the cause of building their country, wished them happiness and expressed the wish that in the future the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people will be further developed and strengthened.

FURTHER ON ILICHEV DEPARTURE FROM BEIJING

OW290212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0202 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct. 29 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev today left for Moscow after talks here that marked the resumption of the Sino-Soviet dialogue to end a nearly three-year break. Mr Ilichev's partner in the talks, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, was at the airport to see off the Soviet diplomat who headed for home aboard a regularly scheduled Aeroflot flight.

DRA DEPUTY PREMIER VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

PM281411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by M. Sarboland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, under general heading "Let Us Eliminate the Threat of War: Participants in the 11th AAPSO Presidium Session Speak": "The Most Important Problem"]

[Text] Reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, in attempting to negate the achievements of the detente policy in the last 10 years, are methodically taking the whole world to the brink of war with their policy of whipping up international tension, starting new rounds of the arms race, waging and helping to wage aggressive wars against sovereign and independent states and coming out in defense of misanthropic theories like that of a "limited" nuclear war.

The continuing aggressive war against Afghanistan, where for the first time in the country's history the April Revolution placed the working people in power and put an end to oppression and exploitation by feudal reaction, which was closely linked with imperialism, is a vivid example of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and independent countries. The unholy alliance of foreign and internal reaction is making every effort to hinder the progress of revolutionary Afghanistan along the path of progress and its flourishing and indpendent socioeconomic development, and to destroy the people's power by training counterrevolutionary mercenaries and supplying them with weapons at more than 80 military training camps in Pakistan and dispatching them to our country to commit murders, robbery and subversive activity.

Quite recently the U.S. imperialists pushed through the U.S. Senate a bill on increasing military and financial aid to the counterrevolutionary mercenaries, so that they can kill even more innocent people, women and children and destroy even more schools, hospitals and other public institutions.

Nonetheless, as experience shows, attempts to reverse the wheel of history are doomed, and no force on earth can deflect revolutionary Afghanistan from its chosen path. This is obvious from even a cursory look at the revolutionary state's achievements in the last 2 years. For instance, for the first time in Afghanistan's entire history the state budget for 1981-1982 showed no deficit. National income increased 4.4 percent, while gross agricultural output increased 3.5 percent. In 1981 exports increased 119.1 percent and imports 35.3 percent. New health care centers have been organized. Some 350,000 people are attending courses to eliminate illiteracy. The implementation of the land reform continues. The construction of the "Friendship Bridge" across the Amudarya River was carried out ahead of schedule with all-around assistance from our great friend -- the Soviet Union.

These successes have been possible thanks to the increasingly wide participation of the masses of working people in the revolutionary process and thanks to the unification of all national democratic and patriotic forces under the banner of the National Fatherland Front. The main factor predetermining our successes was the internationalist, all-around help and support given to the Afghan people in their struggle for revolutionary transformations and the building of a new, democratic and just society by the friendly socialist countries, first and foremost our great northern neighbor -- the Soviet Union.

DRA foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful existence [as published] and active nonalignment. The cornerstone of this policy is our friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The flourishing of our people and the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty on the basis of the great force of our people's masses can only continue if the fraternal unity and fruitful cooperation with the great Soviet Union are constantly strengthened and developed.

The DRA people, together with all the world's peoples, are profoundly concerned about the recent invasion of independent and sovereign Lebanon by Zionist Israel with the direct military and political support of U.S. imperialism. We are indignant at the unprecedentedly cruel, methodical slaughter of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. The DRA is firmly convinced that the aggressor, whose actions are incompatible with the generally acknowledged norms of international law, must not remain unpunished, and demands, together with all peace-loving mankind, the immediate implementation of recent UN Security Council decisions.

Peace cannot be established at gunpoint, by separate deals or by means of ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, in particular their right to self-determination, and without the foundation of an independent state under the leadership of their legitimate representative -- the PLO. Only an all-embracing solution can guarantee lasting peace in the Near East, a rational basis for which, in our opinion, could be provided by the six-point plan put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 15 September.

The feverish U.S. war preparations in the Indian Ocean region constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of Afro-Asian countries. In addition to the existing chain of naval bases in the Indian Ocean the United States is trying to obtain new military bases in Pakistan in order to station its Rapid Deployment Force there and turn the Pakistani militarists into a regional gendarme.

In response to this the DRA fully supports the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and eliminating all foreign military bases in the region. Together with all thoughtful people throughout the globe, we Afghans are convinced that the problem of preserving peace and averting the danger of nuclear war is the most important question for mankind. In this connection we fully support the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, including its historic statement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. We support the USSR's initiatives submitted for examination by the UN General Assembly on "the immediate ending and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" and "augmenting efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and safeguard the development of nuclear power." We advocate that all the nuclear powers make an unprejudiced assessment of the opportunities offered by the USSR's initiatives. We are confident that joint efforts by the world's peace-loving forces can avert the danger of war, establish peace and stay the hands of the instigators of war.

INDIAN CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF TO VISIT USSR

PM281615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] Admiral O.S. Dawson, Indian chief of Naval Staff, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in late October and early November this year at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEPALESE COUNTERPART

PM281531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent P.B. Khatri a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with the latter's appointment to the post of foreign minister of Nepal.

In an answering telegram P.B. Khatri has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

BREZHNEV CABLES SRV'S LE DUAN ON TYPHOON

LD281421 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The telegram says:

"Accept the expression of heartfelt sympathy in connection with the natural calamity that has hit fraternal Vietnam -- a typhoon which has swept the central areas of the SRV and resulted in a loss of life and a serious material damage.

"I ask you to convey the deepest condolences to the families of those who lost their lives and to typhoon sufferers".

SRV MINISTER ON 'SPECIALIST' TRAINING IN USSR

AU281652 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Interview with Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Labor (Nguyen Van Diet) on training of Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union -- conducted in the Soviet Union, date not given]

[Text] We visited Krasnodar, Astrakhan and a number of other Soviet cities where young Vietnamese men and women are being trained as workers. The cooperation in this field includes the training of cadres for our country not only in educational institutions, but also directly in industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union. About 11,000 Vietnamese workers are currently living in the Soviet Union.

We saw with our own eyes, the deputy minister of labor of Vietnam, (Nguyen Van Diet) continued, the marvelous conditions that have been created for the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union. Under the guidance of production experts, they are mastering various skills, primarily those most needed by Vietnam. In production work they enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to Soviet workers. Comfortable hostels, clubs, libraries and sports halls have been made available to them. In meeting the Vietnamese workers, we saw that they all enjoy good health, are happy and filled with energy. All of them have established close links with Soviet youths. It is worth mentioning that our workers are being trained in those areas of the Soviet Union where climatic conditions are similar to those in Vietnam. They help their families in the homeland by sending home part of their earnings regularly.

The training of workers in the Soviet Union for the Vietnamese economy, continued (Nguyen Van Diet), is convincing proof of our fruitful and fraternal cooperation, which was highly assessed in the Soviet-Vietnamese talks held some time ago in Moscow. For about 30 years, specialists cadres, including scientists, engineers and technicians, have been trained in the higher and special secondary schools of the Soviet Union for our country. During this period, over 7,000 specialists were trained. Since the beginning of last year, the Soviet Union has been helping us in training qualified workers directly in industrial enterprises, where they can fully master the production experience of Soviet specialists. We are convinced that when they return to their homeland, our comrades will make a valuable contribution to solving the tasks of socialist construction in Vietnam.

We are sincerely grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for this new reflection of internationalist solidarity with Vietnam.

POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. SANCTIONS

LD290804 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 29 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic has expressed a protest against the decision of the U.S. President to suspend the most favoured trading status in trade with Poland.

The statement of the Polish Government issued by the PAP agency stressed that this discriminatory decision can be evaluated only as a fresh step in the policy of confrontation pursued by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is trying to use the events in Poland for building up international tensions and limiting East-West cooperation.

The Polish Government, says the statement, resolutely rejects the policy of diktat and blackmail. It has repeatedly stressed that a basis for normal relations between states can be only absolute respect for the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in Poland's internal affairs and observance of other generally recognized norms of international law.

POLISH PUBLICIST ON WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA'

PM290951 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word article entitled "Self-Appointed Intercessors" by Polish publicist Jan Gadomski condemning the "anti-Polish propaganda" broadcast by Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, Radio France Internationale, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and other Western radio stations, particularly since the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981. The author dwells on the "mendacious" reporting of the recent seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern by Polish expatriates. He impugns the motives of those opposed to the present Polish regime, accusing them of fascist and revanchist affiliations, and identifies "Western special services" as their paymaster.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES GDR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PM271645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED a CPSU delegation led by I.N. Dmitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, was in the GDR from 11 through 16 October, where it familiarized itself with the party's experience of the leadership of capital construction in the GDR.

The delegation was received by P. Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

ROMANIAN ATTACHE IN MOSCOW HOLDS FILM SHOW

PM281517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "On Army Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of Romanian Army Day, Maj Gen G. Dinculescu, army, navy and air force attache to the Romanian Embassy in the USSR, showed films on 15 October. It was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Among the guests were the army, navy and air force attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR.

KIPRIANOU IN MOSCOW; HOLDS TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

Kiprianou Predeparture Statement

NC282210 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Before departing for the Soviet Union, President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou made a statement for Soviet television and radio. He said:

[Begin recording] I attach special significance to the talks I will have with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during which, as is expected, the international situation and various relevant international problems will be discussed. Naturally, emphasis will be given to the Cyprus problem. I do not doubt that these talks will be very useful in every respect.

My visit to the Soviet Union coincides with two great anniversaries in the history of the Soviet people which will be celebrated with special splendor in the Soviet Union. It concerns the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. Both the October Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state have been events of great historic significance. Justifiably the Soviet people honor these two great anniversaries. The Soviet Union's achievements during these last 60 years in all sectors without exception have been vast and it is justifiably proud of them. In a relatively short period the Soviet Union has become a great power that plays a decisive role in international affairs.

On the occasion of the two great anniversaries of the Soviet Union I express warm congratulations, and I address friendly greetings to the leadership and the peoples of this great country together with the cordial wishes of the Cypriot people, the government and myself for steady progress and happiness.

It would be an omission were I not at the same time to express my deep respect for the consistent and steadfast Soviet support for the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication and for the solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with UN resolutions -- the adoption of which the Soviet Union played an especially significant role. These UN resolutions which constitute the political shield of the Cyprus cause should be implemented as soon as possible, not only for the sake of Cyprus and its people, but for the benefit of peace and security in the area. I do not doubt that the Soviet Union will decisively contribute in this direction. The occupation should end as soon as possible, and the rights of the Cypriot people and of Cyprus as an independent state and an equal member in the United Nations should be restored. [end recording]

Arrival in Moscow

LD281522 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- President of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, came for a working visit to Moscow today at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport Spiros Kiprianou was greeted on the tarmac by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev.

The guest was also met by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Strautmanis, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, Ministers of the USSR Vasiliy Garbuzov, Timofey Guzhenko, Vladimir Terebilov, Vasiliy Shamshin, other officials.

State flags of the Republic of Cyprus and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport.

From the airport the motorcade, accompanied by motorcycle riders, went to the city.

Brezhnev-Kiprianou Talks

LD281854 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Soviet-Cypriot talks were held in the Kremlin. The talks were conducted on the Soviet side by Comrades Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Kuznetsov and Ponomarev; and on the Cypriot side by Spiros Kiprianou and the persons accompanying him.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Spiros Kiprianou expressed satisfaction at the state and development of Soviet-Cypriot relations, which are based on equal rights, mutual respect and confidence. Whichever area of cooperation is singled out -- political, commercial and economic or cultural -- there is obvious progress in it.

Comrade Brezhnev spoke of the progress made by the Soviet people in fulfilling the plans for social and economic construction mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the festival of the internationalist unity, friendship and brotherhood among all the Soviet peoples and an event of international importance. He particularly stressed the importance of the unswerving struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state for peace and international security and against the threat of nuclear war. This was, is and will be, the predominant trend in Soviet foreign policy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said.

Spiros Kiprianou spoke of the situation on Cyprus and the efforts of the Cypriot Government to achieve a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Comrade Brezhnev confirmed the Soviet Union's firm and consistent policy of supporting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, of respect for its policy of nonalignment. The Soviet Union, within the limits of its possibilities, is promoting a just settlement of the Cyprus problem. More specifically, it deems it useful to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. The sides gave their consideration to pressing international problems. The unanimous view was expressed that the detente process must be maintained and continued, the arms race must be stopped, a switch to disarmament achieved, and the dangerous hotbeds of international tensions must be eliminated.

The president of Cyprus expressed great appreciation of the proposals and initiatives designed to create favorable prerequisites for the elimination of the nuclear danger, the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international security.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Spiros Kiprianou noted that the improvement in the international situation depends to a considerable extent on the state of affairs on the continent of Europe.

They confirmed the Soviet Union's and Cyprus adherence to all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They declared their readiness to do everything necessary to bring the Madrid meeting of states party to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to a positive conclusion, including the decision to convene a conference on confidence-strenthening measures, security and disarmament in Europe and to agree on its terms of reference. In that context they also supported efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a region of peace and cooperation.

The leaders of both states expressed concern at the sharp deterioration in the Near East situation as a result of Israel's aggression against Lebanon. They called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese soil in accordance with the decisions of the UN Security Council. It was stressed that collective efforts are urgently needed on the part of all concerned parties to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East, including the satisfaction of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine to set up their own state.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated with all his heart the president of Cyprus on his 50th birthday, which occurs during his visit to Moscow.

At the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Maltsev, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Comrade Astavin, Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus; and Comrade Grubyakov, chief of a department in the USSR Foreign Ministry; and on the Cypriot side the officials accompanying the president.

Cyprus Daily on Talks

NC290958 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Oct 82 p 8

[By Chief Editor A. Kannaouros]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct -- A most reliable source in the Cypriot delegation accompanying President Kiprianou in Moscow, told me late tonight that President Kiprianou's talks with President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders "certainly strengthen to an exceptional degree the liberation cause of Cyprus."

The same source added: "The Cypriot-Soviet talks at the Kremlin this evening were very cordial and friendly, and were held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. Both sides were fully satisfied.

"Indicative of the great signicance and attention that the Soviet leaders attach to President Kiprianou's visit is also the fact that at the end of the talks this evening, it was arranged that an unscheduled working meeting, as it was described, be held tomorrow, Friday, between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhonov and President Kiprianou."

Foreign Minister A. Gromyko will be accompanying Mr Kiprianou on his visits tomorrow to the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The joint communique on the Cypriot-Soviet talks, which is already under preparation without any difficulty, will be issued the day the Cypriot delegation departs, that is, on Tuesday.

Kremlin Dinner

LD281752 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government today gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

Officials accompanying Spiros Kiprianou were at the dinner together with him.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 28 October carries a report on the Kremlin dinner for Cyprus President Kiprianou, which reports that the following also attended the dinner:

[Deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.]

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner.

Spiros Kiprianou delivered a speech in reply.

The speeches of both state leaders were heard attentively and met with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Speech

LD281802 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at a Kremlin dinner today in honour of President Sprios Kiprianou of Cyprus who has arrived in the USSR for a working visit.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 28 October carries an announcer-read version of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou, which reports several variations:

[Brezhnev begins: Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Cypriot guests, comrades:]

"I welcome with all my heart you, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, and your colleagues here, in Moscow," Leonid Brezhnev said.

"USSR-Cyprus cooperation was in fact born on the same day when Cyprus became an independent country. It has been developing and strengthening ever since on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. We have all rights to declare: Although our countries do not actually have common borders, they are linked by really goodneighbourly relations."

"Soviet people view with understanding and profound sympathy the trials which befell the Cypriots in the past two decades. Stormy world developments might have diverted the attention of some capitals away from the alarming problems of Cyprus, but we are not among them. We in the Soviet Union have never forgotten that Cyprus' problems are an unhealing wound. It constantly irritates and vitiates the people's life.

"But there are no totally hopeless situations in politics; or, anyway, they are extremely rare; and we are convinced that firm, just settlement of the Cyprus problem is possible.

"Of course, much here depends on understanding between the two national communities for whom Cyprus is their native home. Each of them has its own specific interests which one must not fail to take into consideration. But they must not dominate over the interest of the whole state -- preservation of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus."

"The Soviet Union follows with sincere sympathy and concern the efforts which are being undertaken by the Government of Cyprus and the country's progressive socio-political forces to improve the situation in the republic.

"The people of Cyprus, like other peoples, has the right to live without any outside interference, without foreign troops and foreign military bases, to live in peace and tranquility.

"You, Mr President, as well as the population of Cyprus, know that the Soviet Union has firmly and consistently come out in support of the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and respected its nonaligned policy.

"At present, when the world situation is so disquietening, we attach great importance to the fact that the Soviet Union and Cyprus hold identical or similar positions on the key international issues -- consolidation of peace and security, disarmament and strengthening of detente."

"In this connection, I would like to dwell on the situation in the Mediterranean. The countries and peoples in that region feel in an increasingly more painful way consequences of the dangerous actions of imperialist forces. The presence of numerous military bases, interference in the domestic affairs of the states, instigation of contradictions and conflicts create there serious seats of tension.

"The situation will become even more threatening if NATO's adventurous plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear systems in the territory of Italy and some other Western European countries are implemented. For these American missiles may be given not only eastern but also southern orientation and become a tool of nuclear blackmail with regard to the African-Mediterranean states and the countries in the Middle East. Taking into consideration the present American strategic doctrines, the distincton between nuclear blackmail and nuclear war is becoming increasingly more vague."

"I will emphasize what already has been stated on several occasions: We are interested in the most direct way in consblidating the security of the Mediterranean and transforming that region into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. That is why we advanced a realistic programme of defusing there military tension, which includes coordination of confidence-building measures in the military sphere, reduction of the armed forces, non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of the non-nuclear countries in the Mediterranean and withdrawal of nuclear weapon carrying ships from the Mediterrean Sea."

"A question arises: Why there is no movement toward practical accords on these issues? Will the security of any country situated on Mediterranean shores be affected, for instance, if warships carrying nuclear weapons stop playing its waters? Or will the national security of the United States, situated thousands of miles away, be affected? Naturally, it is not so, some do not wish to agree on these measures precisely because they pursue there aggressive imperious aims.

"I would like to state with full certainty: We are convinced in the benefit of both bilateral and multilateral talks on the key issues of peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

"If concrete results were achieved in this, they would be of no small importance for the security of Europe on the whole."

"Everything must be done to allow further advancement of the all-European process of detente started in Helsinki. An important role is assigned here to the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the all-European conference, which is to resume shortly its work. It appears that it is high time that all its participants realised their responsibility for constructive completion of the work done.

"In our conviction, the Madrid meeting can once again clear up the political horizons in Europe and consolidate the peoples' confidence in the future of the cause of detente.

But we know that some would like to use the meeting to block detente and continue the attempts at interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. This is a timeserving and shortsighted position. It would be advisable for every participant in the meeting to think to what extent non-resistance to such actions corresponds to his national interests."

"Esteemed Mr. President,

"We have conducted useful talks. They were held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, and I firmly believe that cooperation between countries will become more profound and broader in the forthcoming period."

[Moscow Domestic Service renders the above phrase as ... cooperation between our countries will become more....]

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of President Kiprianou, to the Cypriot Friends, to friendship between the peoples of the two countries, to consolidation of their cooperation in the international arena in the interests of strengthening peace and security of peoples.

[Moscow Domestic Service adds the following final sentence:

[I propose a toast to the health of President Kiprianou, and his wife, to our Cypriot guests, to the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cyprus, and to the strengthening of our countries' cooperation in the international arena in the interests of the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples.]

Kiprianou Address

LD281858 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou welcomed the Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the stand taken by the Soviet Union at last year's session of the United Nations General Assembly which proclaimed the use of nuclear weapons a crime against humanity.

Spiros Kiprianou spoke today at a dinner in the Kremlin given in his honour by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government. We received with satisfaction the Soviet Union's proposal that all states assume the obligation to keep from the use of force or threat of force in inter-state relations, he said.

Renunciation of the use of force is of particular importance for Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou said. Since over eight years ago, a considerable part of the Cyprus territory was occupied by Turkish Armed Forces and remains under Turkey's control since that time. The artificial division of Cyprus and the Cyprus people is preserved. The task is to end this occupation in accordance with numerous United Nation's resolutions and declarations of the non-aligned movement.

It is the general conviction, said Spiros Kiprianou, that mankind is now living through a critical period. The main cause of that is unprecedented concentration of weapons of mass destruction in the whole planet. Addressing Leonid Brezhnev, the President of Cyprus said: I know what concerns you personally, and the Soviet Government feel over this situation and how much you wish to stop this process that might lead to an irreparable catastrophe.

The relevant initiatives, which you periodically put forward, are evidence of your interest in international detente and peace. All of us feel concern over the continuing arms race and the dangers that it is fraught with. We do not see any other way but the way of detente and limitation of armaments.

Touching upon the Cyprus problem, Spiros Kiprianou said: From the very beginning, we accepted the Soviet proposal on convocation of a representative international conference under the U.N. aegis on the Cyprus problem. The Soviet Union's stand in the Cyprus issue shows that the USSR Government correctly appraises the dangers coming from the fact that the problem still remains outstanding, and that it correctly appraises the need of solution of the problem for the good of the people of Cyprus in accordance with the U.N. decisions.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, the President of Cyprus emphasized that the recent Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the climax of which was an international crime -- wholesale massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians -- has shown how imperative it is to attain a fair settlement that would restore the rights of the Palestinian people waging struggle under the guidance of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Cyprus, said Spiros Kiprianou, will continue playing an active role in the non-alignment movement at the United Nations and other forums to promote a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue and other international problems.

Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

LD290848 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Today President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus visited Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the unknown soldier's tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

Spiros Kiprianou has been in the Soviet Union since Thursday on a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Rolandhis Interview

NC281938 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] In an interview with Soviet television on the occasion of President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow, Foreign Minister Rolandhis expressed the government's and the Cypriot people's profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent stance on the Cyprus issue and for its efforts toward settling the issue.

In addition, Rolandhis stated that Cyprus pins great hopes on the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which will resume soon. Rolandhis said that, together with the other neutral and nonaligned European countries, Cyprus is ready to do everything possible in order to constructively contribute to the achievement of mutually acceptable arrangements. Furthermore, he stated that Cyprus expects much from the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva and expressed appreciation for President Brezhnev's constructive initiatives for slowing the arms race.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO SPANISH KING ON 'CALAMITY'

LD281412 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Don Juan Carlos the First, the king of Spain, expressing deep sympathy over the natural calamity that befell Spain -- heavy floods in Valencia -- which resulted in a loss of life and a great material damage.

SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED; PSOE MAJORITY

LD290630 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid October 29 TASS -- The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) has received an absolute majority vote at the general parliamentary elections in the country. According to preliminary data, 45.7 percent of the electorate have voted for the Socialist Party. As a result of voting, PSOE has secured 194 seats out of the 350 in the Congress of Deputies -- the lower chamber of the parliament.

The right-wing "Popular Alliance", which appeared at the elections in coalition with the People's Democratic Party, has won 24.9 percent of votes (97 seats in the Congress of Deputies); the Union of the Democratic Centre Party (UCD) has won 7.2 percent of votes (13 seats); the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) -- 3.8 percent (6 seats); the Democratic and Social Centre Party of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez -- 2.6 per cent (two seats in the Congress of Deputies). The other votes have been cast for representatives of a number of regional parties.

According to official statistics, 75.67 percent of the electorate came to the polls in the elections.

LEVIN ON PSOE VICTORY OPPOSITION'S PERFORMANCE

LD291118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The results of the parliamentary elections held yesterday have been published in Madrid. An absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies -- 201 out of 350 seats -- goes to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. Here is our commentator Viktor Levin:

The success of the PSOE, led by Felipe Gonzalez, cannot be described as unexpected. Public opinion polls held on the eve of the elections unanimously predicted that it would take first place. All the same, the success is very noteworthy. It is noteworthy not only because it is more significant than expected -- the forecasts gave the Socialists 37-38 percent of votes and they gathered 45.7 percent -- but it is noteworthy primarily due to the fact that industrial and financial circles energetically fought the Socialists and frightened the electorate with countless (?misfortunes). They were also fought by the United States, insofar as they were able, and they cannot be overestimated. The U.S. press did not even hide the fact that Washington did not want the Socialists to succeed. The outcome of the elections in Spain, the TV company ABC reported, is important for the United States, and affirmed there and then that the rightwing forces of the country will find it difficult to get along with the Socialists, as if hinting that the outcome of the elections would be ambiguous.

There is no reason to doubt that the United States will actively incite the forces of the right to stand in the way of the Socialist government, all the more so since these forces, as the elections yesterday showed, look serious. The rightist party, the Popular Alliance, led by former Franco Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, will have the second largest group in the Congress of Deputies. The Alliance gathered almost 25 percent of the votes and will receive 97 seats. Although the openly fascist parties Fuerza Nueva and Spanish Solidarity were unable to see their candidates through; and the putschist Ejero, despite the support of the courts which allowed him to run, was not elected; the right has definite opportunities to hinder the Gonzalez government.

The Socialists went into the election with the slogan of progressive change. Primarily they promised to put up a determined fight against unemployment which affects 2 million people. As for foreign policy, Gonzalez earlier repeatedly criticized Spanish entry into NATO. He stressed that Spain's international role must be strengthened by a foreign policy with clear aims based on the protection of national interests as well as contribution to disarmament and detente.

In 10 days, the meeting of delegates of countries participating in the pan-European conference resumes in Madrid and the new Government of Spain will have the opportunity to put into practice the principles set out by Gonzalez. This could have a beneficial effect on the whole progress of the meeting which is of real interest to the peoples of Europe.

The elections in Spain show that the majority of the population thirsts for progressive change. The people are determined to make progress.

ALIYEV RECEIVES FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION

LD272118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Today Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation from the Social Democratic Party of Finland, led by party Chairman Sorsa. During a friendly talk the guests were told of the achievements of the working people of Azerbaijan, of how they are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the tasks put forward by Comrade Brezhnev at the recent celebrations in Baku. Comrade Aliyev expressed certainty that cooperation between the two parties and countries would grow stronger and deeper. Kalevi Sorsa called his visit to the USSR a good example of the favorable development of relations between the two parties.

MITTERRAND, KOHL HOLD 'CONSULTATIVE' TALKS

PM281125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Meeting Over"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Oct -- A consultative meeting between the leaders of the FRG and the French Republic has ended here.

Speaking at a press conference, Chancellor H. Kohl and President F. Mitterrand stated their intention to continue and develop cooperation between the two countries in diverse spheres, including the defense sphere, despite the fact that France, unlike the FRG, does not belong to NATO's military organization.

F. Mitterrand denied the rumors that have been spread here in the last few days about an intention to create a "Paris-Bonn" axis, about a desire to associate the FRG with France's nuclear strategy and about plans regarding the transfer of technology in the sphere of nuclear weapons to the FRG. Nor was there any talk, so the president said, of a financial contribution by Bonn to the development of France's nuclear forces or of the withdrawal of French troops from FRG territory.

The two countries' leaders declared that they intend, jointly and separately, to contribute to "liquidating disharmony" in European-American relations, but at the same time they emphasized that they will resolutely defend West Europe's interests. They advocated continuing East-West economic cooperation and political dialogue. However, both H. Kohl and F. Mitterrand came out in support of "NATO's dual decision" on the deployment of new American missiles on West European territory.

PCF DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU YOUTH PROGRAM

LD250046 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] In accordance with the plan for exchanges and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Party, a French delegation headed by Central Committee member (Zaidner) visited the USSR between 18 and 23 October in order to study the CPSU's experience in the field of youth activity. The French delegation held talks at the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee and took part in meetings and talks at the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Vocational Training, the Zhdanovskiy Raykom in Moscow, the party committee at the first state ball bearing factory, and the editorial offices of the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

During these meetings, the French comrades were informed about the activity of the party and Komsomol organizations aimed at improving the ideological, political, professional and moral education of the young and at involving them in the solution of economic and social objectives.

PCF JOURNAL DELEGATION IN USSR FOR MEETINGS

PM250955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee theoretical and political journal CAHIERS DU COMMUNISME headed by the chief editor, A. Vieuguet, member of the PCF Central Committee, was in the USSR from 10 through 17 October in accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF.

The delegation had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the editorial office of the journal KOMMUNIST and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The delegation visited Baku, where it had a talk at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The French comrades were received by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The mutual desire was voiced to continue the exchange of work experience and to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and PCF theoretical and political journals.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY AIDES IN USSR

PM281209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Swedish Communists in Soviet Union"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers and activists of Sweden's Communist Workers Party, which familiarized itself with the work of CPSU rayon and primary organizations in Moscow and Kiev, was in the Soviet Union 12 through 19 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the AUCCTU.

The Swedish comrades stressed that they were greatly impressed by the achievements of the USSR in the economic, social and cultural spheres. They noted especially that the consistent and active peace policy pursued by the CPSU enjoys the full support of Soviet people and meets the vital interest of all peoples.

AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL CITED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD252314 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna October 25 TASS -- The Austrian Communists have always declared, and continue declaring for independent and democratic Austria. They were waging a tireless struggle for that during the years of the Nazi tyranny and in the period after the establishment of the second republic, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, said today in connection with the national holiday celebrated on October 26 -- the day of proclamation of the permanent neutrality policy.

In connection with that significant date, he stressed, the Austrian Communists once again stress their determination to contribute to Austria's effort to combat the threat of nuclear catastrophe, to work for disarmament, detente and peace. The Communist Party of Austria permanently demands a ban on neofascist organizations.

USSR-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP, AGREEMENTS COMMEMORATED

Review of Relations

LD281530 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Our commentator Aleksey Zlatorunskiy comments: Moscow and Damascus are solemnly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the first Soviet-Syrian economic and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1957. Many other economic and political agreements signed since then are well under way. Soviet-Syrian relations have withstood the test of time and are today an example of stability and reliability. The 25th anniversary and the 20th anniversary [as heard] enable us to look back and assess the true value of the immense work accomplished by the Soviet and Syrian sides, and to evaluate the fruit of this work by starting to consider the importance of bilateral cooperation for Syria.

For Syrian leaders it has largely contributed to the development of the Syrian people's independence and to the settlement of important economic problems in Syria. The military cooperation between the two countries is all the more important. The USSR has always tried to consolidate the defensive potential of the Syrian Armed Forces which are spearheading the fight against the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist accomplices and protectors.

It may be necessary to recall today the principles which govern relations between the USSR and Syria. For the Syrian Arab Republic the last 15 years have been marked by heavy military confrontations as it was in the forefront of the fight against Zionism and imperialism. It has defended not only its national independence but also the honor and dignity of the whole Arab nation and the right to self-determination. It is therefore logical that in determining the character of Soviet-Syrian cooperation Syria should consistently stress its beneficial influence on the success of its anti-imperialist fight in favor of its national rights.

Here are a few extracts from the decision voted at the meeting of the Syrian People's Council on 21 July 1982: Close cooperation between the USSR and Syria represents a permanent and essential basis for the efficient fight against the forces of aggression. Promotion of this cooperation is made to answer to the fundamental interests of the Syrian people. However varied and close this bilateral cooperation may be, no side has ever interfered in the other's affairs despite political and ideological differences. The two sides have constantly taken into account their mutual interests, the interest of other Arab countries fighting against the Israeli aggressor and its dimension, for world peace. The signature in 1980 of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries reflects the constant development and adjustment of Soviet-Syrian relations.

In accessing their value, Leonid Brezhnev wrote to Syrian Arab Republic leader Hafiz al-Asad: The signing of the treaty is a hallmark for the expansion of varied friendship and cooperation relations between our countries and peoples which have been brought to an even higher level. This higher level materialized during the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the anti-Syrian provocations against the [word indistinct] of the Arab forces based in this country. The Soviet Union has not only warned the provocateurs and their protectors against the negative implications of anti-Syrian aggressive acts but it has also given to Syria the assistance needed to repeal aggression.

Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet Government, in his message to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian head of government, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first Soviet-Syrian agreement stressed the force of the example of bilateral cooperation which proves that friendship between peoples based on equal rights, principles of international law, people's right to self-determination, the fight against racism including Zionism, opposition to imperialist and neocolonialist plans and mutual noninterference in internal affairs represents an efficient means to create peace, international security, stability and confidence in the world.

RPP Commentary

LD282252 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the Soviet-Syrian agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed. Another event was also celebrated in Syria and the Soviet Union recently: the second anniversary of the Soviet-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said that it is difficult to find anyone even in remote parts of Syria who does not feel grateful to the Soviet Union, which is helping the Syrian people defend their political and economic independence.

The fruitful results of Soviet-Syrian cooperation are indisputable. Suffice it to say that Syria's gross national product has tripled since the commissioning of 35 out of 64 planned installations. Behind these figures stand millions of tons of Syrian oil and products of national industries, new railroad lines and the giant hydroelectric power complex on the Euphrates. Also behind these figures stand 35,000 Soviet-trained engineers, workers, doctors and teachers assisted by Soviet experts in carrying out their tasks.

At the same time, Soviet-Syrian friendship goes well beyond the framework of the interests of the two countries. This friendship shows its influence on the positive development of events in all parts of the Middle East. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev says: This friendship makes an important contribution toward strengthening the positions of the anti-imperialist national liberation forces in the Middle East and fully responds to the just wishes of the Arab peoples. Recent events have reflected this quite clearly. When the Zionist military clique, which is protected by Washington, swooped on Lebanon in an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian problem by force, the aggressor met with a firm rebuff from Syria.

Soviet weapons helped the Syrian fighters of the Arab deterrent forces keep the peace in Lebanon, to assist the Palestinians and the Lebanese and torpedo the plans of the lightning Israeli attack. Soviet weapons also help to check the aggressor in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister, says that Syrian forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy when they repulsed the attacks of the Israeli interventionists in Lebanon. In the air battles over the Al-Biqa' Valley the Syrian eagles shot down 26 of the most modern U.S. fighters. The defense minister noted that Syria has no territorial claims in Lebanon and that its forces there under the flag of the Arab deterrent forces are carrying out their national and lawful pan-Arab duty. He said: We will not spare any forces for the sake of the aims of our struggle to liberate the Arab territory from the Israeli invaders.

There is no doubt that imperialism and Zionism included Syria among the countries against which they planned to launch new Israeli attacks. If Syria had no powerful friends and if Syria's enemies did not take into consideration the current possibility of this proud and strong country repelling them, the Begin gang would not have waited to embark on a new adventure. The U.S. protectors of Israel are trying to flirt with Syria and lead it up the garden path, claiming that they too are searching for the road to a settlement in the Middle East. However, the Syrians together with all the other Arabs are well aware that Washington is trying to achieve by diplomatic means what Israeli tanks failed to accomplish.

The stands of Syria and the Soviet Union are firm and entrenched. There can be no peace in the Middle East until intervention in Lebanon stops, the Arab territory occupied in 1967 is liberated, the rights of the Palestinian Arab people are realized and the sovereignty and security of all the Middle East states are guaranteed.

The creative feature of Soviet-Syrian cooperation affirms once again that the Soviet Union and Syria truly want a just peace in the Middle East.

Moscow Soiree

LD282348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today, a soiree attended by the capital's public was held to mark the 25th anniversay of the economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, and the end of the Soviet-Syrian friendship days in our country. Comrades Lomonosov and Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees, who spoke, emphasized that our country is comprehensively assisting that friendly people in its efforts to implement its economic and social development programs.

The head of the delegation from the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, first secretary of a regional committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, (Kamil al-As'ad), and the Syrian interim charge d'affaires in the USSR, (Hizbor), noted that cooperation with the Soviet Union serves the cause of peace in the Middle East and the interests of international security. The fruits of the comprehensive Soviet-Syrian cooperation are substantial and impressive.

The showpiece of the Syrian economy and a symbol of Arab-Soviet friendship is the Euphrates hydrotechnical comples. It provides some 70 percent of the electricity produced by Syria and has made it possible to irrigate 640,000 hectares of arid land. In cooperation with Soviet organizations, the oil extraction and processing industries, the country's basic source of foreign currency earnings, have been greatly developed. The railways laid with the technical assistance of Soviet specialists, over 1,000 km in all, create conditions for the harmonious economic and social development of previously backward regions. An important role in Syria's economic development has been played by the reconstruction of the Latakia seaport in cooperation with Soviet hydrobuilders.

The equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, which now embraces virtually all the most important branches of the Syrian economy, not only promotes the development of its national economy and the pursuit of progressive socioeconomic changes in the country, but also serves as a reliable basis for the expansion of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Syria.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM281349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Conflict Fraught With Serious Consequences"]

[Text] The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is now in its third year. Tragic in its pointlessness, it is diverting the attention and resources of the peoples and governments of these countries, which occupy anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist positions, from the solution of their vital internal problems, from the struggle against the plans being hatched by aggressive imperialist circles -- especially in the United States -- to establish their dominance in southwest Asia, and from the struggle against Israel's continuing aggression. The conflict is clouding the situation not only in the region but also outside it.

Iran and Iraq are sustaining great losses. Foreign military specialists calculate that on both sides they run to many tens of thousands of dead, 200,000 wounded and around 50,000 taken prisoner. The devastation caused to cities, industrial enterprises, especially oil enterprises, and transport facilities by the bombing and artillery bombardments is also tremendous.

The situation at the front has changed substantially in the last year. It will be recalled that during the initial period of the war the Iraqi Army advanced in offensive operations 5-60 km into Iran's territory in the large sector stretching from Qasr-e Shirin to Abadan. A considerable part of the southest Iranian Province of Khuzestan, with its oil sources, was occupied. Later, after the line of the front had stabilized, the Iranian forces seized the military initiative and switched to vigorous offensive operations. As a result of Operation Fath, which they mounted last spring, a large part of the seized territory was liberated. Then, in the assessment of foreign military specialists, the balance of the war was clearly tilting in favor of Iran. In June Baghdad announced a withdrawal of all forces from Iranian territory and its readiness to hold peace talks. In reply Tehran stated that it would continue to fight.

Summer saw the start of Operation Ramadan, in which the Iranian forces went onto the offensive in the southern (the Basra area) and central (the area of Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah), sectors of the front. All the indications are that the main objective of the operation was to capture Basra in view of its great strategic and economic important. Basra, the second largest city and the major port on the Shatt al-Arab waterway, provides Iraq's only access via water to the Persian Gulf and thence to the Indian Ocean. Its loss would be a painful blow to the country's economy, in which oil exports play an important role. Now, in view of the intensive artillery bombardments and bombing of Basra and its environs, Iraqi oil is mostly exported via a pipeline running across Turkish territory.

Operation Ramadan, in which, on both sides, around 200,000 men took part, was described by the American paper NEWSDAY as "the world's biggest land battle since 1945." At the price of heavy losses (Western specialists estimate 50,000 dead) the Iranian forces drove a wedge into Iraqi territory in the southern and central sectors of the front but were unable to take Basra. Moreover, as a result of counterattacks by the Iraqi Army they had to retreat to the border in a number of places, the Basra region included. They currently hold bridgeheads with a total area of around 300 square km.

The modest successes, which -- in foreign observers' opinion -- do not justify such huge losses, are explained by the lack of effective air support for the advancing Iranian ground forces, whose advantage was only a considerable numerical superiority. Iraqi aircraft were more active. A marked increase in the morale and combat qualities of the Iraqi soldiers is also being noted, since they are now fighting on their own soil.

A certain stabilization has now ensued on the Iranian-Iraqi front. The periodic attacks and counterattacks, especially in the regions of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah, are accompnaied by artillery exchanges and air raids on each side's positions. Iraqi aircraft are most frequently bombing Abadan and Khark Island, with its port and oil installations.

Various forecasts, sometimes contradictory, are being made about the prospects for the future development of events. Some people believe that a kind of deadlock has arisen on the Iranian-Iraqi front. Thus, according to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a representative of American intelligence declared that "the Iraqis do not have the forces and the firepower to drive the Iranians completely out of Iraq, and Iran is clearly in no condition to mount a major offensive." Other military analysts claim that Iran has not yet brought the main part of its forces into play and is preparing for decisive battles. The allusion is primarily to Iran's tremendous manpower resources, which have provided the Iranian Army with great numerical superiority. Some 100,000 Iranian troops are not massed in the southern sector of the front and around 75,000 in the central sector. This is regarded as evidence of preparations for active combat operations.

The probability of an offensive in the central sector while pressure is maintained in the south is based on the fact that it is there that the shortest route to Iraq's capital -- Baghdad -- begins. From the border city of Khanaqin -- and Iranian troops are on the approaches to it -- it is only 170 km to the capital, and across flat terrain at that.

Nor is the probability of an advance toward Baghdad from the Mandali region ruled out; according to NEW YORK TIMES military observer D. Middleton, this could give the Iranians "a real chance of swift and total victory."

At the same time everyone recognizes that Iraq, which has gone onto the defensive, has a sizeable military potential. Though inferior to Iran in the numerical strength of its forces, it at the same time has superiority in terms of aircraft and tanks thanks, in particular, to aid from Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Iraq also receives sizable financial support, which has now topped $30 billion, from the Arab Persian Gulf states, and this enables it to buy weapons and military hardware abroad. The Iraqi command has used the periods of relative quiet on the front in recent months in order to reorganize its forces and strengthen defensive positions. A militia is being formed in the country and it is planned to bring it up to 500,000 men by the end of the year.

The hostilities between Iran and Iraq serve only the interests of imperialist forces and are fraught with serious consequences. From the very start the war has been used as the grounds for the Pentagon's transfer of a naval armada to the Persian Gulf zone. Now, too, all Washington's political and other calculations and intrigues, particularly its approach to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, are based on the desire to secure military dominance in the region. Relying on that, it would be possible to embark on the open armed suppression of national liberation forces, to subordinate the countries of the region to American diktat and to get hold of Arab oil.

The dangerous neocolonialist policy has a "theoretical" underpinning in the shape of the specially developed doctrine of a "war for mineral resources." "The era of such a war," in the words of former Secretary of State A. Haig, "has now dawned." The doctrine envisages, in particular, further building up the permanent U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, making extensive use of the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and creating a military alliance with "friendly" Arab and other countries. Washington makes no secret of the fact that the Iranian-Iraqi war creates favorable conditions for implementing these schemes. A number of Reagan administration officials, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, believe that the war "may even lead to a rapprochement between moderate Arab states and the United States."

Aggressive imperialist circles' interest in prolonging and exacerbating the Iranian-Iraqi conflict can also be judged from the zeal with which American-NATO propaganda is artificially fueling the contradictions not only between Iran and Iraq but also among the Arab countries, some of which support Iraq while others support Iran. A far-reaching dual objective is being pursued here: initially, by intimidating the Arab Persian Gulf countries with a loud clamor about the possibility of an Iranian victory and the threat which is alleged to exist of an invasion of those countries by Iran's forces, to prompt them to assist Iraq not only with finance and weapons, but also with their own armed forces and thereby to drag them into the military conflict. A report that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that, in the opinion of NATO spokesmen, the time has now come when there is a "dire need" for aid to Iraq from these countries "in the form of well-armed and trained regular units and formations" is noteworthy in this respect.

The American policymakers' sinister schemes for internationalizing the conflict are not confined to this. THE WASHINGTON POST has openly reported that "certain circles in Washington welcome the prospect" of U.S. armed intervention on the side of the Arab countries against Iran. The offer that Washington made to the Arab Persian Gulf countries to hold joint military maneuvers should only be regarded as preparation for this intervention. Agreement to that provocative action was not forthcoming. The intensifying anti-American demonstrations in these countries, particularly as a result of the shameful role Washington played in the genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese perpetrated by the Israeli military, were evidently taken into account.

The United States is also hoping that an escalation of combat operations between Iran and Iraq splitting the Arab world may in time push into the background the Arabs' struggle to eliminate the pernicious consequences of the Israeli aggression.

The Arab countries are increasingly realizing this. "As Israel's main patron," the Kuwait TIMES stresses, "the United States is extremely happy that two militarily strong Muslim states are being weakened as a result of an internecine conflict. This situation suits Washington down to the ground."

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to ensure that the war between Iran and Iraq is ended through negotiation. Our country is also resolutely opposed to attempts by imperialist forces hostile to those countries to warm their hands on the flames of a military conflagration and to still further destabilize the situation in this already troubled region for their own aggressive purposes.

SOVIET-IRANIAN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS DESCRIBED

NC281350 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Iranian delegation, headed by Mr Hasan 'Azabzadeh, advisor in the Ministry of Energy, is in Moscow. This delegation has come to the Soviet Union to hold talks with the Soviet organization Tekhnopromeksport on the cooperation between Soviet and Iranian organizations in the construction of the Khoda Afarin hydroelectric installations and in using the Aras hydroelectric installations on the Aras border river.

Our economic analyst writes: Using the water and energy resources of border rivers is one of the main aspects of the two countries' cooperation, which is based on equality and mutual benefits. The construction of the Aras hydroelectric installations, which was carried out through the joint efforts of Soviet and Iranian experts, has been of great importance in the expansion of this cooperation. This year marked the 11th anniversary of these installations' operation.

The Aras hydroelectric installation consists of an earth dam with an approximate length of 1 kilometer, which has blocked the course of the Aras River, and two hydroelectric generators with equal outputs of cheap electricity on the Iranian and Soviet banks of the river. In addition, a little further down in the region of (Goraviz) town, an irrigation dam has been constructed.

The construction of the Aras River hydroelectric installations allowed the effective regulation of the flow of this river, for the use of its waters for irrigation and for the production of cheap electricity. By using artificial basins on both banks of the Aras River, Iranian and Soviet farmers can irrigate about 70,000 hectares of arid land and are cultivating valuable crops there. A large complex is now under construction in Iran in Dasht-e Moghan.

The construction of the Khoda Afarin hydroelectric installation is another stage in the expansion of Soviet-Iranian economic relations in utilizing the resources of bordering rivers. These installations are to be constructed 200 kilometers lower than the Aras hydroelectric project. Soviet organizations have prepared the technical blue print for the installations and this blueprint has been studied by Iranian experts. This blueprint foresees the construction of an earth dam with a height of 70 meters and a length of 380 meters. This will allow the creation of a man-made lake with an approximate capacity of 1.5 billion cubic meters. Once these hydroelectric installations become operational, an additional 120,000 hectares of cultivatable land on each side of the Aras River -- on Soviet and Iranian territories -- can be irrigated and agricultural crop production on these lands will be trebled. In addition, the Khoda Afarin installations consist of two hydroelectric generators, each with a 100-megawatt output that can produce about 500 million kilowatt/hour electricity.

Thus, Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the use of the resources of bordering rivers based on equality will lead to the strengthening of the economic independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the expansion of good-neighborly relations.

START OF ARGENTINE PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

LD282326 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires October 28 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina opened here today. On the agenda of the plenary meeting are important questions of the international situation linked with the threat to peace which comes from the policy of imperialism. The plenary meeting will also discuss problems linked with democratization of the situation in the country and the party's participation in the coming elections. The delegates will also adopt a resolution on the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as an event of great international significance.

A report at the opening of the plenary meeting was made by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Fava. He noted the great danger of imperialism's aggressive course for international security and emphasized that the main task of the present is to enlist the efforts of the peoples of the planet for struggle for world peace.

Speaking of the internal situation, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina pointed to important tasks which face the Communists in bringing together the workers and all the working people for active participation in the process of democratization of Argentina.

NICARAGUAN MILITARY-POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

PM281435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading workers of the Political Directorate of the Sandinist People's Army of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Brigade Commandante Hugo Torres Jimenez, chief of the Sandinist People's Army Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 5 through 17 October 1982.

The members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and had a meeting with Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Questions of the organization of political work in the army and navy were discussed during the talk.

The Nicaraguan political workers visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and the Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense and familiarized themselves with the combat training, life and living conditions of servicemen and the organization of political work in a unit of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District.

The Nicaraguan guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and inspected monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the sights of Moscow and Leningrad.

On 13 October the delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Questions of interest to both sides were discussed.

The delegation left for home on 17 October.

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITOR ON NATIONAL RELATIONS

PM281345 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 22 Oct 82 p 31

[Answer to reader's letter by Albert Pin, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium: "Conversation With a Reader" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerpts] You often write about conflicts and contradictions based on nationality in the United States and certain other Western countries and about the "indestructible unity of the Soviet peoples." This is not quite clear to me. National relations are just about the most delicate sphere of human relations. Each people has its own roots, its own traditions and peculiarities. Can all nationality problems really have been resolved in a state as big as yours? [Signed] Bernard Lenoir, Geneva, Switzerland.

We regard the fraternal friendship and close unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union as a historic achievement. And that is only natural. After all, had our family of peoples not been harmonious and united, how could we have stood firm in the cruel battle against Hitlerite fascism? Russians and Ukrainians, Kazakhs and Belorussians, Uzbeks and Georgians stood together to defend their common home, and thus their own Russia, Ukraine or Georgia.... They were soldiers of the whole Soviet state, and the enemy, however hard he tried, could not drive a wedge between the USSR's peoples....

The unity of Soviet people is firm. Does this mean that literally all questions in the sphere of national relations have been resolved? Of course not, Mr Lenoir. Shifts in people's consciousness and in national psychology take place considerably more slowly than changes in the economic, social and cultural sphere. National psychology is a complex sphere. "Nationalist prejudices and the exaggerated or distorted manifestation of national feelings," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "are an extremely persistent phenomenon, holding on tenanciously to the minds of people who are not sufficiently politically mature." Vestiges of nationalism in the sphere of day-to-day relations possess particular tenacity and persistence. They are often interwoven with vestiges of a religious nature.

Our enemies in the West, trying to damage the friendship between the USSR's peoples, make particular efforts specifically to revive nationalist trends and sentiments. This, in particular, is the concern day and night of the false radio voices broadcasting from under the "roof" of the imperialist intelligence services. But our enemies' hopes are not fated to be fulfilled.

The sphere of national psychology remains an important section of the ideological education work of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. They also study in depth all the other problems -- problems which sometimes appear insignificant -- in the sphere of national relations resulting from the dynamics of the development of a large multinational state. Whether it is a question of the rational utilization of the manpower resources of our country's republics and regions in unionwide interests; or of the satisfaction of the specific requirements of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities in the sphere of language, culture and daily life; or of the strict observance of the right of each nation to due representation on party and state organs and respect in practice for each person's national feelings and national dignity. Our party and state, constantly devoting intensive attention to these questions, are doing everything necessary to ensure their successful resolution.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE CP CC PLENUM

AU281220 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 22 October 1982 Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades: Under the Communist Party's tested leadership, the Soviet people are persistently working to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Our country is confidently advancing in all fields of economic and social development. Its scientific, technical and industrial potential is growing, its defense potential is strengthening, and its international prestige is rising.

Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is inviolable. The Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party is monolothic. It is particularly visible at present when the motherland's nations and nationalities are preparing to give a worthy weldome to the glorious 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ALL OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION RESULT FROM THE SELFLESS TOIL PERFORMED BY THE WORKERS CLASS, THE KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA, FROM THE PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY, ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD.

The implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the country's Food Program is in the center of the entire multifarious work being performed at present by the party and the state. As is known, recently the CPSU Central Committee found it necessary once again to call the attention of party, soviet and economic organs, of scientists, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists to the need to take cardinal measures in order to increase the production of grain and fodder. This attested once again to the consistency and persistence of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, in accomplishing fundamental tasks for developing the agrarian sector of our economy, in solving the food problem. And this is fully in line with the Leninist thesis that, to settle problems of a similar magnitude and complexity and to triumph on the economic front, "one needs...more persistence, more stubbornness, and more organizational and administrative skill on a large scale."

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has presented for the Central Committee plenum's examination additional measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee's instructions. Before giving an account of their essence, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy briefly reported to the Central Committee plenum on the develipment of the republic's national economy in the current, 11th 5-year period.

The Development of the Republic's National Economy in the First 2 Years of the 11th 5-Year Period

The preliminary results of the first 2 years of the 5-year period, the speaker said, show that the republic's economy has been developing in line with the directives set by the 26th party congress. In the time which has passed since the congress, the volume of production has increased and its technical level has risen. We are working vigorously to accelerate scientific technical progress and to intensifv all branches.

According to the Ukrainian Gosplan's estimates, in the 2 years the republic's NATIONAL INCOME will increase 5.7 percent and, in the current year, will total nearly R84 billion. It is important to note that the national income is growing at higher rates than the gross social product (5.5 percent).

Communal labor productivity will rise 5.4 percent. It will account for more than 90 percent of the increase in the national income, and will save the labor of more than 1 million workers.

IN INDUSTRY, the current plans for the most important indexes are being fulfilled. In the 9 months of the current year, the value of production marketed in excess of the plan total R566 million compared to the R600 million pledged for the whole year. Material consumption in production has been reduced. The share of goods bearing the state quality mark has increased.

In the 2 years, CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the developing national economy will have exceeded R37 billion. This will also be the approximate value of fixed assets put into operation. The plans are being fulfilled for the construction of most of the projects of particular importance. A significant number of houses, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics and other facilities for social purposes have been put into operation. It is gratifying that a turn for the better has taken place in the field of improving the effectiveness of capital investments. Toward the end of the year, the volume of incomplete construction will be particularly reduced to the norm.

As you can see, the results achieved are significant.

At the same time, we have serious problems and shortcomings. Thus, because enterprises processing farm raw materials, for known reasons failed to fulfill the plans, and because of the difficulties and shortcomings in the work of ferrous metallurgy, of the coal industry and some other branches, the rates of increasing industrial production and labor productivity have fallen somewhat short of those provided by the 5-year plan. Things are not quite up to par in commissioning a number of production capacities and in the work of railroad transport.

IN VIEW OF THIS SITUATION, THE UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE REPUBLIC'S MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS, LEADERS OF ENTERPRISES, ASSOCIATIONS, OF PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS MUST SCRUTINIZE IN DETAIL THE RESULTS OF THE WORK PERFORMED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR AND MUST TAKE URGENT STEPS TO REDUCE ANY LAG INCURRED TO A MINIMUM. IN DOING THAT, ONE MUST PROCEED FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV IN HIS BAKU SPEECH AND IN THE CONVERSATION WITH AZERBAIJAN LEADERS CONCERNING THE NEED TO CONSOLIDATE BY ALL MEANS PLAN DISCIPLINE, AND TO INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR THE ABSOLUTE COMPLIANCE WITH OBLIGATIONS BEFORE THE STATE.

The results of work in AGRICULTURE are to be examined separately. In the 2 years, state and kolkhoz funds assigned for developing this branch will reach R10 billion. Electric power supplies to kilkhozes and sovkhozes will increase 19 percent, the supplies of mineral fertilizers 5 percent, and the area of ameliorated lands will expand by 390,000 hectares.

However, it is known that the last and the current, as well as the 2 preceeding years, proved very complex for agriculture, and this, naturally enough, had to affect the results. The rural laborers did a great deal to mitigate the effects of the unfavorable weather factors. As a result, in the republic as a whole the average annual volumes of grain, sunflower seeds, grapes, eggs and some other produce procured increased compared with the preceding 5-year period.

The grain crop obtained this year was better than last year. Winter wheat yields averaged almost 29 quintals per hectare. Cherkassy Oblast farmers worked well and gathered an average of 31.6 quintals of ear and pulse crops, including 38.4 quintals of wheat. The farms of Chernovtsy, Poltava, Kharkov and some other oblasts threshed 28-30 quintals of grain per hectare.

Corn for grain has already been gathered from nearly three-quarters of the total area. Transcarpathian Oblast farmers are gathering 66 quintals of corn per hectare, and the per-hectare corn yields in the Crimean, Rovno, Volyn and Ivano-Frankovsk oblasts average 39-47 quintals.

Crimean rice growers have gladdened us with a good crop. They are obtaining 52 quintals of rice per hectare and have successfully fulfilled the plan for rice procurement.

The plan for grain sales has been overfulfilled by Poltava and Kharkov Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes who delivered to state granaries more than 2.2 million tons of grain each. This great labor victory has been highly appraised by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, as well as by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye Oblasts have delivered to grain procurement centers more than 1 million tons of grain each. About 900,000 tons of grain have been delivered by Cherkassy Oblast farms, which will fulfill the plan within a few days. Donetsk, the Crimean, Rovno, Volyn, Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Transcarpathian and Chernovtsy Oblasts have fulfilled, or are close to fulfilling, the plans for grain sales.

More sugar beets, potatoes and sunflower seeds will be procured than last year, although the plans have not been fulfilled. Targets will be reached for the procurement of vegetables, grapes, eggs and some other produce.

Compared with 1981, meat and milk sales to the state have been significantly increased by the stockbreeders of Cherkassy, Chernigov, Kiev and a number of other oblasts. However, the fodder shortage in the first 6 months of the year adversely affected cattle productivity and the volume of meat and milk production in many rayons. For this reason the procurement of meat and milk are falling short of the plan, and this is affecting supplies to the population.

THE TASK THAT IS PRESSING NOW IN THE COUNTRYSIDE IS TO COMPLETE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE WHOLE SERIES OF FIELD OPERATIONS, AND PRIMARILY TO BRING IN SUGAR BEETS, CORN, AND TO PLOW FOR WINTER FALLOW.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WINTER CATTLE IN AN ORGANIZED MANNER, TO SEE TO IT THAT CATTLE PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION OUTPUT INCREASE. More coarse and juicy fodder has been stored than last year. It is now of decisive importance for each farm to make rational use of fodder resources, to organize socialist competitions well, and to take care of people engaged at this important sector.

WHILE ACCOMPLISHING THE CURRENT TASKS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THE COMPLEXITIES, THE TASKS SET BY THE FODDER PROGRAM ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. THIS IS WHY WE SHOULD DEEPLY AND CRITICALLY ANALYZE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS, MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE RESERVES AVAILABLE, AND ON THIS BASIS MUST DRAW UP AND IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO FULFILL THE PLANS ENDORSED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

You know that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government have been literally daily concerned with the problems of agriculture. We have drawn up and implemented special purpose programs and comprehensive plans for increasing soil fertility, for developing sugar beet growing, sugar production and root output, for enhancing milk and beef production, for intensifying hog, sheep and poultry breeding, fisheries, and other operations encompassing all major fields of work in agriculture.

Unfortunately, I must say frankly that a number of oblasts have thus far failed to obtain the returns planned. What matters, apparently, is that state discipline and the responsibility of cadres for implementing the decisions adopted by some leaders and specialists in republic, oblast and rayon-level organizations, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for practical guidance in their work.

There are significant, if one may say so, "skids" ["probuksovka"] at a number of "Rayon-kolkhoz, -sovkhoz" links which only give a formal treatment to the practice of drawing up and implementing pr ical measures for solving the vital problems of farm development, without tak g into account the specific conditions, the opinion of specialists, scientific recommendations and the experience available.

Of course, we must not work in this way any longer. PARTY COMMITTEES, SOVIET ORGANS AND THE APPROPRIATE MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS ARE OBLIGATED TO INTENSIFY THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL WORK ON SITE, MUST SEE TO IT THAT THE DECISIONS ARE ADOPTED AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS ARE IMPLEMENTED, AND MUST ADJUST THEM TO THE RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THE 2 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD.

As for the measures submitted to the plenum for examination, they have been worked out with the participation of scientists, specialists and leaders of advanced farms and enterprises. During this work, special purpose programs and comprehensive plans, drawn up previously, and the progress made in their implementation, were carefully scrutinized.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that these programs and plans, along with the additional measures worked out, should provide a basis for our entire work aimed at implementing the Food Program.

The Ways of and Measures For Implementing the Tasks Set by the CPSU Central Committee for Further Raising the Effective of Farming and Stockbreeding

Before delineating the measures planned, Comrade V. V. Scherbitskiy said, I would like to emphasize that questions concerning the development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex in the republic were discussed systematically and in detail at the plenums of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and particularly at the last Central Committee plenum in June 1982. For this reason we must dwell today mainly on the tasks directly connected with the CPSU Central Committee instructions for further raising the effectiveness of farming stockbreeding. At the same time, taking into account the particular importance of some questions, discussed before, for implementing the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, it will be expedient to examine them once again.

THE ESSENCE OF THE TASKS SET BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CAN BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING: TO INSURE OUR AGRICULTURE AGAINST CROP FAILURES, TO OBTAIN HIGH AND STABLE CROPS OF GRAIN AND FODDER EVERY YEAR, AND ON THIS BASIS TO PROVIDE RELIABLE SUPPLIES OF STOCKBREEDING PRODUCE TO THE POPULATION.

The accomplishment of these tasks is of particular importance for the Ukraine. After all, 46 percent of our arable lands are situated in the steppe zone -- that is, in a zone of risk farming, in which nature does not guarantee good yields -- and the destiny of the Food Program must not be determined by the whims of nature.

THIS IS WHY WE MUST DO OUR UTMOST TO IMPROVE THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL SUPPLIES TO KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES, AS WELL AT THE USE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND ALLOCATED, TO FURTHER DEVELOP AND TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND AMELIORATION AND CHEMICALIZATION, AND TO IMPROVE SEED GROWING AND SELECTION IN ORDER TO RAISE THE OVERALL EFFICIENCY OF FARMING. This is the purpose of the measure presented at the plenum.

Ensuring High Productivity and Stability in Grain Farming

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy tackled the specific ways of solving this highly important task.

It is necessary, he said, ONE, to put the things straight in such an apparently elementary field as the OBSERVATION OF CORRECT CROP ROTATION.

After all, crop rotation, which takes into account the soil and climatic conditions of various zones, are, as is known, a foundation for a scientifically-based farming system. This point has to be reiterated because the approved crop rotation, and, unfortunately many other agrotechnical requirements, are not being complied with everywhere. The results of this are well known: The fields are getting weedy, the number of insects is increasing, large areas of winter crops are perishing each year and have to be reseeded, and this results in poor crops and poor-quality grain.

A number of southern and southeastern rayons underestimate such an important element of crop rotating as CLEAN FALLOWS. In addition to the fact that the fallow area is too small, the fields allocated for laying fallow are frequently being used in the wrong way: Their plowing is ill-timed (sometimes in May or even June), they are not being properly fertilized and are covered with weeds. It is not surprising that winter wheat yields on such -- pardon the expression -- "fallows" in the best of cases amount to 30-35 instead of 45-50 quintals per hectare.

Life urges us TO TAKE STOCK OF THE CROP ROTATION ADOPTED AT ALL KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES, TO INTRODUCE CORRECTIONS WHEREVER NECESSARY IN THE STRUCTURE OF SEEDED AREAS, TO INCREASE FALLOW LANDS TO A MAXIMUM, TO EXPAND THE AREA UNDER PULSE CROPS, ALFALFA AND OTHER CROPS FIXING NITROGEN IN THE SOIL. This is a priority task facing ministries, departments and their local organs.

POINT TWO -- It is highly important to improve the SYSTEM OF SOIL TILLING. To reduce the effects of repeated droughts, of water and wind erosion to a minimum, it is necessary to take into account the experience accumulated, to make use of the appropriate equipment available, and to MORE VIGOROUSLY APPLY IN FARMING THE SOIL PROTECTING SYSTEM, INCLUDING MOULDBOARDLESS [BEZOTVALNYY] SOIL TILLING. Certainly, in this matter one must beware of oversimplification, of an unqualified approach and of disregard for scientific recommendations, because this may only discredit the useful measure.

POINT THREE -- The stability of farming largely depends on a skillful and scientifically organized application of ORGANIC AND MINERAL FERTILIZERS. For this reason the task set is to bring, before the end of the current 5-year period, the application of local fertilizers to 15-20 tons per hectare in the forest zone, to 10-12 tons in the forest-steppe zone, and to 8-10 tons in the steppe zone. This task is feasible, and a number of oblasts in various zones of the republic are already close to this index. At the same time, many farms in Odessa, Kherson and Vinnitsa Oblasts have thus far been poorly engaged in this matter.

We also must seriously improve the application of mineral fertilizers. They are still in short supply. This fact even more obligates us to draw maximum returns from each quintal of fertilizer. Can we, for example, put up with the fact that at the farms of Nikolayev, Ternopol, Rovno, Zhitomir and some other oblasts in the republic the increase in yields attributable to fertilizers only amounts to two-thirds of the norm?

And what are we to make of the practice of simply tipping mineral fertilizers down the slopes at railroad stations, letting them soak in the rain and lose their qualities? At the same time, the Crimean Poltava and Sumy Oblasts have fallen short of the plans for building railroad storages and other facilities to store fertilizers. Unfortunately, party committees frequently fail to give a principled assessment on this.

More pains are to be taken to CONSOLIDATE THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE AND IMPROVE THE WORK OF THE SELKHOZTEKHNIKA ASSOCIATION. Very responsible tasks have been set for this system: By 1985, to bring its share in trucking and applying organic fertilizers at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to 50 percent, that of mineral fertilizers to 30 percent, and that of aircraft chemical services to 70 percent. And in the forthcoming, 12th 5-year period, these operations should be fully taken over by the Selkhoztekhnika. For this reason, more efforts should be taken to enhance the experience in comprehensive agrochemical servicing accumulated in Kharkov Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As is known, an all-union seminar was held in Kharkov Oblast last August. The instructions and and recommendations made by the seminar should be complied with everywhere.

And the last point to which I would like to call your attention in this section, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, is FURTHER IMPROVING SELECTION AND SEED GROWING, AND ACCELERATING THE PROCESS OF SWITCHING THEM OVER TO AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS. The achievements of our breeders are well known. And yet our production is experiencing acute shortages of good and highly productive varieties and hybrids that are resistant to the cold, droughts, lodging, insects and pests.

Recently, V.G. Kurlygin, Pervomayskiy Raykom secretary in the Crimean Oblast, addressed a letter to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Here is what he wrote: There are now teams of breeders employed at agricultural experimental stations in each oblast. But only large selecting centers working on the basis of republic and all-union-level scientific research institutes produce new varieties and hybrids which deserve attention. The existence of many small selection teams only results in confusion and the scattering of forces, because some scientific workers, in the hunt for the author's license, will do anything to shove their "creation" through, although their varieties frequently prove to be inferior to the existing ones that have been tested in practice.

V.G. Kurlygin's remarks deserve the most careful attention on the part of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture, of the Presidium of the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and also of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

At the same time, the fact that many seed-growing sovkhozes and scientific establishments fall short of the plans for producing mother stock seeds every year is also giving rise to concern. Some shortsighted local functionaries do not care about consolidating the material-technical base of seed growing. Moreover, for the sake of momentary local success, they impel seed-growing farms to deliver good seeds for food or fodder. And this happens at a time when a significant part of the spring grain areas -- for example, in Kirovograd and Lvov Oblasts -- are sowed with seeds which are generations away from the primary ones [semena otdalennykh reproduktsiy]. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture is indifferent to this practice.

As you can see, comrades, the speaker pointed out, even an incomplete list of problems, whose solution night produce good returns, shows the real possibilities we have of increasing the stability of our grain farming and of the entire agriculture. AND IT IS OUR GREAT COMMON TASK TO MAKE USE OF THESE POSSIBILITIES, TO MAKE USE OF THEM WITHOUT DELAY.

Making Fuller Use of Possibilities for Increasing Fodder Production

Consolidating the fodder base of stockbreeding poses another group of problems. It should be stated in all fairness, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that, in recent years, a great deal has been done in this respect. The process of hiving off fodder production as an independent branch has practically been completed. The structure of the fodder area is improving. The yields of fodder crops and the productivity of natural fodder lands have risen somewhat. The work performed in line with Comrade K.I. Brezhnev's instructions to make more thrifty use of fodder grain has made it possible to reduce the proportion of grain in combined fodder produced at inter-farm plants.

We can by no means be satisfied, however, with what has been done. OUR TASK IS TO FULLY PROVIDE LIVESTOCK WITH CHEAP AND NUTRITIOUS FODDER, TO TAKE DEFINITE STEPS -- FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF ADVANCED RAYONS AND FARMS -- TO CREATE AT EACH KOLKHOZ AND SOVKHOZ COARSE AND JUICY FODDER STOCKS SUFFICIENT FOR 18 MONTHS, AND TO SHARPLY INCREASE THE RETURNS, PARTICULARLY OF FODDER GRAIN.

The speaker paid particular attention to the OPTIMAL STRUCTURE OF FODDER AND TO ITS WELL-BALANCED NUTRITIONAL CONTENT, PARTICULARLY PROTEIN. The procurement of high-quality hay, silage and roots have thus far been insufficient. The production of coarse and juicy fodder has not been increasing fast enough, particularly in Zhitomir and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts.

To improve the situation, WE MUST INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF FODDER BEETS AND MUST BRING THE SHARE OF PERENNIAL GRASSES IN THE FODDER GROUP TO 45-50 PERCENT. And, naturally enough the problem of INCREASING THE YIELDS OF FODDER CROPS AND THE PRODUCTIVITY OF MEADOWS AND PASTURELANDS remains topical. Why have such rayons as Cherkasskiy in Cherkassy Oblast, Kitsmanskiy in Chernovtsy Oblast, Nizhnegorskiy in the Crimean Oblast, Maryinskiy in Donetsk Oblast, Tulchinskiy in Vinnitsa Oblast and others been able to obtain stable results in stockbreeding development for years? Mainly because they obtain 50-55 quintals of fodder units per hectare of cultivated crop, or 1.5-2 times more than the average in their respective oblasts.

The experience of the 25TH CPSU CONGRESS SOVKHOZ IN ROVNO OBLAST with Comrade N.F. Zinchuk as director and Comrade V. I. Andreychuk as party committee secretary attests to great reserves in the use of natural pasturelands. This farm has created a perennial cultivated pasture of 248 hectares and has been gathering 115-135 quintals of fodder units from each hectare. The farm keeps 900 cows on the pasture and, in a summer season, obtains from them without -- and it is important to emphasize the point -- using fodder grain nearly a half of the annual milk yield, which exceeds 3,800 kilos [apparently, per cow]. The cost of a quintal of milk amounts to about R13, or is 50 percent cheaper than the oblast's average.

We must more assiduously set about the GROWING OF FODDER CROP SEEDS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, particularly the seeds of perennial grasses and of ALFALFA. We have both people and suitable conditions for this purpose. The Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture has created an entire system -- the Sortsemprom association, and a network of seed-growing farms. Nonetheless, alfalfa seed procurements fall far short of our needs.

We can all see that such an abnormal situation cannot be tolerated any longer. Within the next 2-3 years, the existing possibilities must be used in such a way as not only to fully meet the republic's needs in alfalfa but to give a significant assistance to other areas of the country .

Quite apart, I would like to speak about INCREASING SOYBEAN PRODUCTION. Our republic is expected to organize marketable soybean production on irrigated lands. And we are planning to expand the soybean area to 300,000 hectares as a minimum. It is estimated that an increase in soybean production will allow us to significantly raise fodder returns and to save thousands of tons of wheat each year.

It must be pointed out that this task was set as early as in March 1981, at the republic's party aktivs meeting. But very little has thus far been done to accomplish it. Local soviet and agricultural organs, as well as the Presidium of the Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for the Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex under Comrade Yu. A. Kolomiyets must, evidently, tighten their control over implementing the measures aimed at expanding soybean production.

More insistence and initiative are also needed to accomplish other tasks, including the task for INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF FODDER GRAIN, PEAS, LUPINE, RAPE, AS WELL AS OF MEAT-AND-BONE MEAL, HYDROLYSIS YEAST, AND FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FODDER AND REDUCING WASTAGE.

There is one more important question -- that of increasing the CAPACITIES OF COMBINED FODDER ENTERPRISES. It is estimated that, because of the insufficient production of full-value combined fodders, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are using too much grain. For this reason in the immediate future we must increase the capacities of combined fodder enterprises 50 percent.

Meanwhile, last year the Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction failed to complete the construction of three combined fodder plants in Volyn, Zaporozhye and the Crimean Oblasts. This year, matters in the construction sector have not improved either. The Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and particularly Comrade P. Ye. Yesipenko, must take appropriate steps to improve matters.

While expanding the capacities, it is important to make better use of what we already have, particularly at inter-farm plants, because many of them are able to significantly increase combined fodder production.

IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING FODDER PRODUCTION AND OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FODDER, IT IS NECESSARY TO SEE TO IT THAT FODDER RESOURCES, PARTICULARLY FODDER GRAIN, ARE USED IN A THRIFTY MANNER, AND TO PREVENT THE UNPRODUCTIVE AND EXCESSIVE USE OF THEM.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted the following example: In the last 7 years, the farms of Baryshevskiy and Pereyaslov-Khmelnitskiy Rayons in Kiev Oblast increased the number of cows 26-28 percent, but reduced milk deliveries by 7-13 percent. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in those rayons are keeping 3,245 cows, or 6.3 percent of the total, which have neither yielded milk nor calved for a year or two. More than 13,000 tons of fodder units, including more than 3,000 tons of concentrates, were used to feed them in 1981 alone.

Significant amounts of fodder are being used in an unthrifty manner in keeping animals too long [perederzhka], and this results in underfeeding and decreasing productivity. As a result of this practice, the fattening time for cattle and pigs has significantly increased, for example, in Odessa, Kherson, Khmelnitskiy, Donetsk and Nikolayev Oblasts.

In 1981, Vinnitsa Oblast kolkhozes sold to the state 32,000 tons of pork. This year, they will sell approximately that much. The specialists estimate that, to produce such an amount of meat, it is necessary to have 320,000 slaughter pigs [vykhodnoye pogolovye] and to obtain 100 kilos of pork per pig. This is feasible because advanced farms obtain as much as 130-140 kilos. But slaughter pigs at the oblast's kolkhozes actually number 680,000. That means that they are keeping 360,000 pigs too long, and for this purpose they are using nearly 200,000 tons of grain. And it was not mere chance that last year the farms suffered losses in pork production.

Consequently, each farm and rayon must carefully consider what number of animals is needed under the existing conditions to use fodder resources in the most effective way and, on this basis, to accelerate increasing production and production output, and to fulfill the plans set for sales to the state.

Naturally enough, such an approach to the matter calls for high responsibility on the past of farm managers to fulfill the plans for stockbreeding produce procurements, for eradicating extravagance and mismanagement, which still exist.

Today we have tackled a whole series of problems concerning the development of fodder production and stockbreeding, the speaker pointed out. But I would like to emphasize once again how important it is to ACCELERATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF FODDER STOREHOUSES AND FODDER SHOPS, TO FURTHER SPECIALIZE AND CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION, AND TO ENSURE THAT EACH COMPLEX IS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE. All these and other questions must be constantly kept in the field of vision by basic party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms.

Increasing Production of Better and More Reliable Farm Equipment

Our republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, bears a great responsibility for accomplishing tasks to supply agricultural production with modern, reliable and highly productive equipment, and with mineral fertilizers. After all, the Ukraine is accountable for more than a quarter of the country's farm machine building production, and for almost one-fifth of farm chemicalization means. In the current 5-year period, these branches are expected to put into production many items, to renew two-thirds of machines and equipment in production, to increase the output of mineral fertilizers nearly 25 percent and that of chemical means for plant protection more than 50 percent.

Like before, it is highly important to create facilities as soon as possible for and put into production T-150 caterpillar tractors; motors, assemblies and aggregates for Don-1500 and KSK-100 combines; a complex of machines for growing sugar beet, corn and vegetables; and modern equipment for the mechanization of production processes at stockbreeding farms.

This work must be kept under constant and strict control by the appropriate obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and Central Committee departments.

It is particularly important to increase the production of equipment for fodder gathering and of machines for the application of fertilizers, primarily the organic ones. The Ukrainian Gosplan, along with local party and soviet organizations, as well as enterprises and association leaders must in the shortest time possible examine the chances to make better use of the production capacities existing in the republic and to produce more of the aforesaid equipment, and must immediately organize this work. The appropriate tasks must be reflected in the national economic plans for 1983 and the subsequent years of the 5-year period. Proposals must be made as soon as possible with regard to questions which are to be solved by all-union ministries and departments.

It is highly important to increase the reliability, useful life and comfort of machines in production, and to apply technologies and designs making it possible to reduce metal consumption in machine production and to increase their resistance to corrosion. In this regard, we have the grounds to seriously censure the collectives of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Farm Machine Construction in Kharkov, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Stockbreeding Machine Construction in Kiev and some others.

For example, there is no excuse for the fact that the Kirovograd Planning and Designing Institute for soil tilling and seeding machines directed by Comrade A.F. Shilo has for the second 5-year period running been engaged in developing an 18-row sugar beet sowing machine and a 19-row corn sowing machine, but still has not produced operational prototypes. Strange, also, is the position taken by the leaders of the Red Star plant with Comrade V.L. Karlenko as director and Comrade Yu. I. Pukhar as party committee secretary, who have put up with the fact that the enterpreise has for a number of years been producing obsolete equipment. Kirovograd Obkom must help the plant and institute leadership and party committees take a correct, state-like position on this matter.

It is also necessary to tighten control over and to fully ensure the plans for the delivery of equipment, spare parts and fertilizers to the countryside. This must be said because some enterprises are falling short of the targets set. The June 1982 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee criticized the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, the Ternopol combines plant, the Sinelnikovo spring plant and some other enterprises for this. Unfortunately, these things are improving very slowly.

In the 9 months, the azot association in Cherkassy fell far short of the plan for supplying nitrogenous fertilizers.

Nor is there any excuse for the fact that the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Industry and the bases of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy are significantly falling short of the target for delivering rolled stock to agriculture and farm machine building enterprises. It is high time for Comrade P.I. Mostovoy to put things in proper order.

The position taken by some leaders on the construction of facilities for the agroindustrial complex, including facilities which are about to be commissioned, also gives rise to concern. The organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises headed by Comrade G.K. Lubenets fell short of the 9-month plan for farm machine building projects. A serious lag has also been incurred by the organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction headed by Comrade A.M. Shchepetilnikov. At these projects, such things as appropriate labor organization, business-like control or proper exactingness are very frequently nonexistent.

Thus, ministry-level responsible workers, including Comrades D.M. Belmas and L.S. Kovtun, Ukrainian deputy ministers of industrial construction, and Comrade R.D. Safronov, Ukrainian deputy minister of installation and special construction work, have made several field trips to eliminate the shortcomings in the construction of these projects, but the plans, as before, are not being fulfilled. This is an example of irresponsibility and of a formal and bureaucratic attitude to the matter.

Control over the construction of facilities for the agroindustrial complex is also being poorly exercised in Zaporozhye, Chernovtsy, Rovno and some other oblasts.

In the remaining years of the 5-year period, a great deal is still to be done to increase capacities for the production of farm equipment and mineral fertilizers, to build production, social and cultural facilities in the countryside. Today we remind the appropriate leaders once again that these facilities have been qualified as particularly important and urgent and that they must be treated as such.

While accomplishing tasks for the development of agricultural machine construction and for the reequipment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we must in practice increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists of farms and agricultural organs for improvements in the use, maintenance and repair of equipment, must intensify the struggle against carelessness and irresponsibility in the approach to this important matter. After all, we must not overlook the fact that, in recent years, technical equipment at stockbreeding farms has significantly improved, but stockbreeding labor productivity has been rising slowly. This year, the per-tractor output has only increased in Zaporozhye, Lvov and Chernovtsy Oblasts. The use of motor transportation is insufficient at many farms. The quality of repair is very frequently poor. The stocks of surplus spare parts at the Selkhoztekhnika association are running into the millions of rubles, yet locally they are frequently in short supply.

Under such circumstances, there is no use in increasing equipment supplies. For this reason, we must everywhere resolutely eradicate shortcomings in the use of the machine and tractor fleet. In this respect, there is a great deal to do for the appropriate ministries and departments, for soviet and people's control organs, and, in a number of cases, for administrative organs.

To Intensify Organizational and Political Work in Implementing the Food Program

Everyone among us understands, Comrade V.V Shcherbitskiy said, that the tasks in implementing the Food Program are not simple; to put it directly, they are complex. There are also no easy ways to fulfill these tasks. It is precisely from this fact that it is necessary to proceed in determining the plan of action and in seeking and finding those forms and methods of work which will produce the best results with the lowest expenditure of resources.

It is very important to maximally utilize everything that we now have at our disposal -- a strong cadre potential, organizational experience and all levels of ideological-political influence -- and to create everywhere an atmosphere of high efficiency, exactingness and organization. The main thing is to strengthen the state discipline, ensure strict control and raise the level of responsibility of the soviet and economic organs for the fulfillment of the adopted directives.

The work of the entire management apparatus must be essentially reorganized and activated. The new tasks require extraordinary accuracy, operational actions, flexibility and an ability to thoroughly analyze the state of affairs, to work with future prospects in mind, to be constantly oriented to what is new and to be irreconcilable toward shortcomings and toward all phenomena of inertia and conservatism. Everyone must be fully accountable for the tasks entrusted to him and must carry them out to the end.

It is precisely this attitude toward one's obligations that must become the norm for every responsible worker of the republican organization and of the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs in the field.

Special attention must be devoted to improving the activity of the staffs of branches of the ministries and departments in which large numbers of specialists with high qualifications are concentrated. It is no secret that part of the workers of the administration apparatus have a formalistic attitude toward work and that some of them work, as we say, in a slipshod manner and without showing any initiative and without thoroughly grasping the essence of tasks. For this reason the influence of some of the ministries and departments on the state of affairs in the field is still clearly insufficient.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has already called attention to the shortcomings in the work of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy personally, but these shortcomings are being slowly eliminated. The subdivisions of the ministry are slow and not always thorough in working out the long-term problems and they insufficiently concern themselves with introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience and with providing practical assistance to agricultural organs in the field and to the leaders and specialists of farms. The ministry's workers often limit themselves to noting the shortcomings but fail to take any timely effective measures to improve the situation. The ministry also rarely sends out any serious proposals concerning the problems of development of agricultural production.

It goes without saying that this can no loger be tolerated. Proceeding from the new tasks and requirements set by the CPSU Central Committee, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers must comprehensively analyze the work of every ministry and department, to thoroughly examine how they influence the situation in their branches and to more resolutely concern themselves with improving the composition of their workers.

The approach to this task must be only this: Whoever can and wants to work must be supported and, if necessary, helped; whoever adopts an indifferent attitude toward his obligations, shows no initiative and fails to ensure the fulfillment of plans must be replaced. This naturally applies to both the central apparatus and the oblast, city and rayon organizations.

For instance, tens of thousands of specialists are engaged in the oblast and rayon agricultural organs alone. There are now also 30 to 35 such specialists in each individual collective or state farm. Many of the specialists have toiled for a long time and they work well. However, there are those who know little about their tasks, who evaluate their work uncriticially and have reconciled themselves to shortcomings and lagging. These facts apply to the Odessa, Nikolayev, Chernovtsy, Kirovgrad, Ternopol and other oblasts.

Naturally the question arises why the oblast, city and rayon party committees, soviet ispolkoms and basic party organizations fail to competently evaluate these facts and strengthen the lagging sections in good time. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the republic Council of Ministers must more effectively and strictly concern themselves with this.

Intensifying the responsibility of cadres for the tasks entrusted to them, it is necessary to instil in them even more persistently such qualities as self-reliance, ability to find the optimal solutions in the most complex situations and ability to take reasonable risks in the interest of the tasks concerned. This does not apply only to leaders but also to specialists, agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians, engineers and economists, whose calling and obligation is to manage the economic operations correctly and in a modern way. It is necessary to resolutely put an end to the urge to use administrative measures and the aspiration to issue directives and orders for any reasons at all and to regulate every single step taken by leaders and specialists.

At the same time, it is in the interest of the work at hand that the degree and effectiveness of party control must be significantly heightened and that the rights of the basic party organizations, granted under the CPSU statute, must be more fully utilized.

What is involved here is the need to create everywhere the kind of situation which will not allow any violations of state discipline, any waste of national resources or any abuses. These tasks are not being fulfilled everywhere in the way that they should be. Thus, the control carried out in a number of collective and state farms in the Khmelnitskiy, Sumy, Kharkov and other oblasts has shown that considerable quantities of grain, sugar beets and vegetables have been lost in harvesting and transportation this year.

The extremely slow introduction of the proposals of the Physical-Technical Institute for Low Temperatures of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences on using liquid nitrogen in connection with the transportation, storage and processing of perishable products also attests to the attitude toward such an important problem as safety of agricultural products.

It is necessary to more purposefully work to educate the people in the spirit of a zealous and careful attitude toward the socialist property and toward mismanagement and wastefulness.

The accountability and election campaign is now in full swing in party organizations, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy further said. It is necessary to ensure that the tasks outlined by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will be at the center of the attention of Communists. It is on the basis of a comprehensive and critical analysis of the state of affairs that every individual party organization must determine the primary tasks and work out well-thought-out measures to intensify all organizational and political work.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize (and I believe that the participants of the plenum will agree with this) that the highest responsibility of each and everyone for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party, a creative attitude toward work, socialist enterprise and an exceptional efficiency represent the indispensable condition for success.

This was discussed at the recent meeting with the aktiv of the Voroshilovgrad Oblast but it is not superfluous to repeat it once again today: We must all work so that no one will ever in any way feel remorse for not having done everything, for having omitted something or for having failed to do anything more efficiently, more quickly and in a better way.

Or behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that, preparing for the glorious 60th anniversay of the USSR, the Communists and the working people of the Soviet Ukraine will spare no efforts to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the party and to further strengthen the economic and defense power of our great multinational socialist fatherland.

Plenum Communique Published

AU291112 Kiev PRAVDA Ukrainy in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Communique on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 22 October 1982.

Participating in the plenum proceedings were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, Ukrainian ministers and leaders of some of the republic's departments and organizations, who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, leaders of a number of chemical and farm machine building enterprises and of building organizations, and railroad chiefs.

The plenum examined the issue of "additional measures for increasing the production in the republic of grain and other agricultural produce and fodder in order to implement the Food Program."

A report was delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the discussion were the following comrades: Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary; F.T. Morgun, Poltava Obkom first secretary; Yu.A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; T.A. Gavrilova, chairman of the Zdobutok Zhovtnya Kolkhoz in Talnovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast; L.I. Palazhchenko, Volyn Obkom first secretary; V.M. Kavun, Zhitomir Obkom first secretary; P.I. Sorokotyaga, Maryinskiy Raykom first secretary in Donetsk Oblast; I.D. Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; V.N. Taratuta, Vinnitsa Obkom first secretary; P.I. Moskalkov, Zaporozhye Oblispolkom chairman; L.K. Sechnyak, director of the All-Union Plant Breeding and Genetics Institute in Odessa; V.S. Makarenko, the Crimean Obkom first secretary; M.V. Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture; B.N. Lishchina, director of the Severodonetsk Leninist Komsomol azot production association in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; A.D. Petsa, comprehensive brigade leader at the 22d Party Congress Kolkhoz in Mukachevskiy Rayon, Transcarpathian Oblast; V.P. Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary; and V.I. Filonenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika State Committee.

A concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum adopted a unanimous decision on the question discussed, which will be published.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

The plenum elected A.A. Titarenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Commitee second secretary, having relieved him of the duties of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

B.V. Kachura, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, was elected as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

In connection with V.V. Fedorchuk's transfer to another job and removal from the republic's party organization, the plenum relieved him of the duties of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member.

The plenum promoted Yu.N. Yelchenko from candidate member to member of the Ukrainian Party Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum elected S.N. Mukha, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum promoted V.Z. Borisovskiy, Ye.A. Matsegora and V.L. Filonenko from candidate members to members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

DETAILS OF CHERNENKO VISIT TO TBILISI REPORTED

Arrival Noted 28 Oct

LD281630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Tbilisi today. He is to take part in the festivities concerning the Georgian capital's investitute with the Order of Lenin.

At the airport Comrade Chernenko was met by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee; Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Suprme Soviet; Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers; and by members of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee Politburo.

Visits Aircraft Plant

LD282220 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Tbilisi today. He will be taking part in festivities devoted to the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Georgian capital. Comrade Chernenko was met at the airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Today Comrade Chernenko visited the Tbilisi Dimitrov aviation plant, where he acquainted himself with the production processes, conversed with workers and leaders of the works. Workers of the enterprise expressed heartfelt thanks for the words of greetings, conveyed on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and wishes for best successes in work and in life. Comrade Chernenko interested himself in the working and living conditions of workers, in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges of the jubilee year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Presents Order of Lenin

LD290926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A festive session of the Tbilisi Gorkom and Gorispolkom devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city is now taking place in the Georgian capital. The participants in the session enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev. To a warm welcome from those present a speech was made by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At the end he read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to protracted applause pinned the Order of Lenin to the banner of the city of Tbilisi.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN BAKU

LD281422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] An itinerant session of the Bureau of the Philosophy and Law Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened today in Baku. It is being held in cooperation with scientific establishments of the academies of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. In reports devoted to the development of national relations in conditions of mature socialism, scientists presented material reflecting the creative force of the friendship of peoples of the USSR. The session was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

CORRECTION TO INTERVIEW OF CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE

Headline of interview with Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary E. Shevardnadze, published on page R 8 of the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT should read: Shevardnadze Examines Georgian Cultural Matters.

SEPTEMBER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE DATA SUMMARIZED

PM281453 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "We Sum Up the Results: September": "Entering the Decisive Quarter"]

[Text] The results of the industrial enterprises' work in the last month of the third quarter have been summed up. It did not shape up successfully for all collectives; some sectorial ministries failed to insure the complete execution of the month's production plan and even slackened the pace of their growth. In particular these rates were slower than September last year at the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Food Industry. But for industry as a whole the volume of production over this month increased 2.9 percent.

Labor productivity also increased but slowly: In September it rose 2 percent. The most substantial deviations from the plan were at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Coal Industry. The latter two ministries and the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry overshot the limit on personnel strength. In contrast the labor collectives of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production fulfilled the targets for labor productivity growth twice over while the microbiological industry actually fulfilled them 400 percent.

Marked positive changes took place in the improvement of the quality of output. In September the state seal of quality was conferred on 2,263 articles -- almost 14 percent more than in the same month last year. As of 1 October they totalled 80,100, while the proportion of output of the top category of quality was 15.3 percent.

The best results last September were achieved by the following all-union and union-republic ministries (the first column of figures represents production growth by comparison with September last year, the second the increase in labor productivity and the third the plan fulfillment percentage for the total volume of output:

Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	116.3	112.5	109
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	112.2	111.5	100.2
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	109.4	108.8	103
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	108.5	106.9	104
Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	108.1	106.7	102
Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry	105.9	105.1	100
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	105.7	104.0	103

More natural gas and coal was extracted than planned for September (including the supplementary target). The plan for the production of automobile tires was overfulfilled by 2 percent and the plan for the production of petroleum apparatus by 4 percent. The automobile builders and agricultural machinery builders coped fully with the month's program. The national economy received from them the planned quantity of trucks and passenger vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery and grain and potato harvesting combines. Here we should note the success of the enterprises producing cotton harvesting and beet harvesting machinery and corn combines. The collectives of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production worked quite well: The month's program for the production of machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production was completely fulfilled.

The machine tool builders distinguished themselves among the machine builders last September. They provided our industry with many additional metal cutting tools and forging and pressing machines. The targets for the production of automatic manipulators were surpassed by one-third although 11 percent fewer machine tools with numerial program control were produced than planned.

Unfortunately September failed to bring positive changes in ferrous metallurgy. What are the reasons for the metallurgical workers' lag? There are three -- the poor level of equipment utilization, the slow development of the iron ore and byproduct coke industry base, and disruptions of the deadlines for assimilating planned capacities. The newspaper has reported the measures outlined by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for normalizing the situation in the sector (see the 15 June issue). But so far they are failing to produce any marked effect. In particular the stoppages of the blast furnaces, oxygen converters and rolling mills are increasing. Approximately one-fifth less marketable iron ore than last year is being produced at the Korshunova mining and enrichment combine and the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine while at the Lebedinskiy mining and enrichment combine and the Kamysh-Burun combine its production has fallen 11 percent. The Avdeyevka plant and the Kommunarsk, Yenakiyevo and Krivoy Rog byproduct coke plants are lagging furthest in the production of coke. The erratic production has led to the point where, if we reckon from the beginning of the year, the plan for only 16 of the 72 types of metal products has been fulfilled.

The state of affairs in the production of mineral fertilizers also attracts attention. While the plan for the production of phosphates has been overfulfilled by 2 percent, the month's program for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers has been fulfilled by 91 percent and for the production of potassium fertilizers by just 68 percent. The reasons include above-normal stoppages of equipment, interruptions in energy supply and the lack of rail cars for shipping the finished output. Lagging further behind is the Uralkaliy production association -- there was a shortfall of 483,000 tons of fertilizer, which is 15 percent of the plan. In the production of nitrogenous fertilizers the situation is worst of all at the collective of the Rustavi chemical plant (the plan has been fulfilled by only 57 percent), the Kemerovo azot production association (the target fulfillment percentage is 78) and the Bereznikovi nitrogenous fertilizer plant (they fulfilled the plan by 81 percent there). These three enterprises have accounted for a shortfall of 143,000 tons of fertilizers since the beginning of the year. Obviously these plants' party committees must investigate attentively the reasons for the labor collectives' lag and take practical steps to ensure that the situation is rectified immediately. It must not be forgotten that rhythmical and complete deliveries of "the vitamins for the fields" are one of the most important conditions for the intensification of agriculture and the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

In surveying the results of the work of industrial enterprises in the sphere of consumer goods production it must be noted that targets for the production of necessities and items in mass demand are being fulfilled as a whole and even exceeded on some counts.

More technically intricate consumer durables like color television sets and refrigerators were produced than planned, although the program for the production of washing machines was somewhat underfulfilled. But considerably more furniture, high-quality china, earthenware and enamelware and footwear than planned were produced in September. However, the planned volumes of production (from state raw material stocks) of meat, sausages, cheese and margarine was not successfully ensured.

In summing up the results for September and with them for the third quarter, the party committees and economic organs must pay special attention to the reasons for the violation of planning discipline. They should be put on their guard by the pernicious practice of planning within the quarter whereby some economic leaders seek to lower the plans in the first months of the quarter and shift the fulfillment of the bulk of the target to the last -- third -- month, when because of the obvious overload the collectives as a rule fail to cope with them. For instance, according to this quarter's plan a daily average of 2,727,000 square meters of woollen textiles were to be produced. July and August were "made easier" while daily production for September increased to 2,964,000 square meters, or by 9 percent. The same thing has happened with pulp: The difference between its daily production at the beginning and end of the quarter has reached 13 percent.

The most resolute struggle must be declared against this practice of covertly amending plans. The primary party organizations are called on to take the organization of production planning strictly in hand and on no pretext permit distortions in its plans leading to disruptions and to the receipt of unlawful bonuses and the deception of the state.

DEFECTS IMPAIR METALLURGICAL PLANT PERFORMANCE

PM271601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Metal to Order"]

[Excerpts] Among metallurgical enterprises there are many which successfully fulfill orders. The plants in Novolipetsk and Taganrog and Dnepropetrovsk's Petrovskiy plant do not let the consumers down. The client plants receive output from them within the stipulated deadlines and in precise compliance with their requirements. These collectives are distinguished by a high standard of manufacturing discipline and production, labor and management organization. They develop direct ties with consumers and jointly resolve problems which arise. As a result both the metallurgical workers and their clients benefit.

However, supply discipline is not maintained at the proper level everywhere. For instance, the Nizhniy Tagil and Kuznetsk combines, the Krivoy Rog plant and Zhadanov's Ilich plant have frequently let consumers down. The leaders of these and a number of other enterprises sometimes oblige consumers to take not the output they ordered but that which most suits the producers themselves since it enables them to fulfill the plan in terms of tons with no special effort.

This practice leads to an increase in the metal-intensiveness of articles and an increase in metal waste. For instance, according to state targets 0.5 million tons of rolled wire -- circular rolled steel with a diameter of 6mm -- must be produced in the country annually. However, for a number of years less than 150,000 tons has been produced. Instead of the cold-rolled steel sheet 0.5-0.6mm thick which they ordered consumers received 85,000 tons of metal last year 0.8-1mm thick. Although meeting the tonnage target the metallurgical workers as a result failed to supply about 8 million square meters of steel, which in turn led to failure to meet targets at a number of machine building enterprises, particularly alarming is the lag in fulfilling targets for the output of the most economic metals which are the most labor-intensive to manufacture. There is a desire to fulfill the plan at any price by steering mainly toward gross indicators -- indicators of cost and weight.

In accordance with the well-known party and government resolution on improving the economic mechanism the sector is effecting a transition to a new system for planning and assessing plants' activity in terms of so-called prescribed tonnage [privedennyy tonnazh] taking into account the labor-intensiveness of the production of rolled metal and pipes. The point of the innovation is to insure that it is to the rolled metal workers' advantage to produce all types of sections, including the most economical and progressive. By the end of 1983 all enterprises must have introduced the new assessment indicator. It is important that the new methods are precisely assimilated everywhere. Their essence and point must be brought home to every team and every worker, planner and economist must be taught this progressive matter promptly, and the necessary information and normative materials must be published. The party committees must take this work under their control.

Great responsibility for the precise delivery of metal rests with central sales organs and their local subdivisions. As of last year a procedure has been introduced whereby manufacturing plants do not have the right to replace production of progressive and scarce types of rolled metal and pipes with others without the authorization of the USSR Gossnab. Supply organizations are so far making poor use of the right granted to them and are exerting only a weak influence on unconscientious suppliers. Cases of the violation of state discipline do not always meet with a proper assessment from the ministry and party committees.

Understandably, it is not simple to achieve a situation where all metal is produced in accordance with orders. It is essential to improve the standard of planning and management in the sector. In particular, metallurgical plants and primarily their rolling shops must have a certain reserve of capacities enabling them without detriment to the plan to restructure production to produce the output on order. The metallurgical worker's repair bases and tool facilities must be strengthened and their "rear services" brought up to standard. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must pay more attention to these questions. It is called on to step up control over the implementation of contract commitments. It cannot be regarded as normal that such questions are only rarely examined, in a haphazard way, at sessions of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium. Nor is there enough detailed analysis of the state of affairs at laggard enterprises.

DEPUTY PREMIERS ATTEND STROYBANK CEREMONY

LD282350 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments [Stroybank] is 60 years old.

[A festive gathering dedicated to this anniversary took place today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. In the presidium were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Baybakov, Dymshits, Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Comrades Gostev and Dmitriyev; leaders of ministries and departments; and representatives of the public of the capital.

Comrade Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank Board, deliverd a report, stressing that the activity of Stroybank is directed at resolving important national economy tasks, the comprehensive development of the production forces of our society, and growth in the well-being of the Soviet people. Stroybank actively promotes the development of structures of the national economy the intensification of the socialist economy, and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 OCT REPORTED

LD290344 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Orenburg Oblast growers are busy plowing winter fallow. The past year was not easy for the oblast's farmers. The greater part of the oblast was a zone of drought. In analyzing the years results the oblast's growers are giving particular attention to introduction of a scientifically-based farming system. For a large part of the oblast climatic conditions over the past 2 years have been very severe, with dry summers. In the May-June period there was absolutely no precipitation, and this has happened for 3 years in a row. Now the growers have increased the amount of bare fallows by 10 percent to help to increase the stability of their farming. (0300 GMT)

Plowing of autumn fallow has ended in Omsk Oblast. Almost 2 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing. (0304 GMT)

Farmers of Krasnoyarsk Kray carried out harvesting of crops in an organized manner and overfulfilled socialist pledges for sale of grain to the state. Elevators have received 1.4 million tons of grain. While the task as a whole was overfulfilled, the plan for sale of millet was underfulfilled. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnoyarsk Kray have provided themselves with grain crop seed for next year's harvest. (0304 GMT)

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES FARMING PROBLEMS

PM281513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent G. Belanidze report: "Scope for an Intensive Quest: From the Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- As already reported, the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum examined the republic party organization's tasks in further increasing grain production and strengthening the fodder base for livestock raising in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations. A report by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was discussed.

The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate -- D. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; S. Kotorashvili, worker at the Gamardzhveba poultry unit in Gardabanskiy Raykom; F. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Georgian CP Obkom; I. Pirosmanishvili, chairman of the Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon agroindustrial association, and others -- conducted a searching analysis of the state of affairs in grain farming and fodder production. Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the area of perennial crops in the republic has increased 30 percent and the gross output of tea, citrus fruits, grapes and fruit has trebled. At the same time, the area under grain has been reduced by 40 percent and the yield is increasing only slowly, so the gross grain harvest has fallen. It was noted at the plenum that without relaxing attention to southern and subtropical crops, a considerable increase in grain and fodder production should be secured in the next few years.

Despite difficult weather conditions (many thousands of hectares of winter crops and corn for grain perished because of the elements) the rural workers have achieved successes this year.

This, the speakers said, is the result of skillful organization of work, the introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience and the organization of non-regulated mechanized teams using the lump wage payment system. But considerable reserves still exist. Thus, the seed growing problem is acute. The Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have elaborated measures to improve it.

The plenum devoted great attention to improving the standard of arable farming and ensuring better utilization of the main asset -- land. It was noted that the republic still suffers great losses of grain because of violations of agricultural techniques, underestimating the importance of fall plowing, delays in harvesting and so forth. A number of regions make extremely poor use of the potential of irrigated farming.

The republic's agriculture suffers losses of R50 million or more a year because of water and wind erosion. In this connection the plenum set the republic's Council of Ministers, as one of its main tasks, the question of the need to speed up the establishment of a general system of antierosion measures. Serious complaints were made about the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and the Georgian scientific production association for agrochemical services to agriculture. Thus fertilizers are not yet being used efficiently enough, the structure of sowings is improving only slowly and fallow land is consigned to oblivion.

The plenum deemed it expedient to elaborate a targeted comprehensive program for a rapid increase in grain production and an improvement in the standard of arable farming in the republic in 1983-1985. The grain fields, the speakers noted, are the main area where the destiny of the Food Program is decided.

In the last 6 years fodder procurement in the republic has increased 48 percent. Procurements of output from livestock units have also increased. But the task once set -- that Georgia must and will become a republic of highly developed livestock raising -- has not yet been resolved. Interruptions in meat supplies to the population have not been eliminated. That is why the plenum participants showed particular concern in discussing unutilized reserves in livestock raising.

Party raykoms and rayon agroindustrial associations are set the task of doing everything possible to improve the utilization of local potential. The mountain pastures of southern Nagorye, western Georgia, Tusheti and Khevsureti contain particularly large reserves. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of natural hayfields and pastures still await an assiduous master. At the same time the republic Selkhoztekhnika fulfilled its target for the last 5-year plan for the radical improvement of natural fodder land by only 31 percent. Things are going badly in this respect this year, too. Yet the experience of leading farms testifies to the tremendous benefits of carrying out this work in good time. Thus in the Trialeti fodder production association, which was given 1,200 hectares of unproductive pasture, 840 hectares were assimilated for sowings of perennial and annual grasses last year. Here they obtained 73.4 quintals of hay per hectare!

Many valuable observations and proposals were made from the plenum platform on other problems, too. For instance, it was proposed to double the capacities of the mixed feed industry in the next few years, improve the quality of fodder and provide every farm with reliable fodder storage facilities. Here the discipline of decision execution was discussed again and again. In some places, unfortunately, it is in a poor way. In particular, it was noted that the decision adopted on the introduction of new techniques and methods of fodder production elaborated by the republic's scientists is not being fulfilled. Sufficiently productive machines and equipment have yet to be created, particularly for facilitating the heavy labor of the highlanders. The level of mechanization of fodder production operations remains extremely low.

There are substantial shortcomings in fodder production in the fields. On irrigated land it is possible to organize commercial production of soybeans, which contain a high percentage of protein.

It is quite possible to double the sowings of fodder root crops and melons. Nor did the speakers ignore such a great reserve as the cultivation of fodder grasses on the drained lands of Kolkhida and in areas unsuitable for planting perennial crops.

Stubble-sown catch crops and companion crops are not used everywhere to strengthen the fodder base, nor are the favorable climatic conditions which make it possible to obtain two or even three harvests of fodder crops in most parts of the republic. Yet this last method alone will make it possible to obtain more than 1.5 million tons of greenstuff.

There was detailed discussion of questions of further improving organizational and political work in the countryside. Success in fulfilling the Food Program depends to a significant extent on Communists, the speakers said. It is necessary to step up the militancy of primary party organizations in mobilizing the working people to considerably increase agricultural production. The demand was expressed to deepen and extend the uncompromising struggle which has been launched against violations of socialist legality and law and order and instances of embezzlement and negligent farming. Only concrete, day-to-day work with people and the correct posting and skillful education of cadres, the speakers said, can guarantee the fulfillment of these intentions.

The plenum also heard a report by O. Bokeriya, first secretary of Gardabanskiy party Raykom, on the rayon's Food Program. The participants in the discussion had visited that rayon on the previous day and familiarized themselves with the local Communists' deeds and concerns. Here, making skillful use of the achievements of science and technology and production frontrunners and innovators, they have achieved a rapid increase in the output of produce from the fields and livestock units.

In the resolution adopted the plenum expressed firm confidence that the republic's Communists and working people will fulfill with honor the tasks set by the party and successfully implement Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, 10,673 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement points, which constitutes 0.88 percent of the annual plan. To date, the republic's cotton growers have collected 962,294 tons of white gold, a figure which constitutes 78.88 percent of the state annual cotton production plan. A total of 5,200 cotton harvesting units are now operating in the republic's cotton fields. A total of 436,606 tons of the cotton collected by the republic has been harvested by combines. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be harvested. Yesterday, 3,628 tons of fine-fiber cotton were collected by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 294,908 tons of this high quality cotton has been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which represents 89.97 percent of the seasonal fine-fiber cotton production plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Oct 82 GF]

AZERBAIJAN IRRIGATION CANAL — Plans have been completed for the construction of the (Shampoz) irrigation canal in Azerbaijan SSR. The construction of the canal will begin early (?next month). A total of 76,000 hectares of land will be irrigated with the water the canal will transport. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82 GF]

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES FORCES' IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

PM281655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Ideological Work Must Be Brought up to the Standard of the Party's Requirements; Conference of Army and Navy Ideological Workers"]

[Excerpts] A conference of propaganda and agitation section chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces; districts; groups of forces and fleets; editors of district, group and fleet newspapers; chiefs of district, group and fleet officers' clubs; and of ideological workers from the Moscow Garrison and border and internal troops was held on 20-22 October at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report "On the Progress of the Fulfillment of the Instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on Reorganizing Ideological Work and Measures for Further Improving Its Quality and Effectiveness in the Army and Navy."

The conference was addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed to the participants in the conference and all armed forces ideological workers warm greetings and wishes for successes in their noble and crucial work from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. The defense minister expressed the certainty that they would make every effort to implement in the best way the party's instructions for improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological work, and stepping up its influence on the fulfillment of the tasks facing the troops.

Our conference, Army General A.A. Yepishev continued, is conducting a frank and principled talk about the implementation of the instructions of the 26th party congress in the sphere of people's education. The topic of ways of reorganizing ideological educational work has been set as the central theme for discussion. And that is right; for all the undoubted achievements of political educational work in the Army and Navy, it needs constant improvement aimed at a considerable enhancement of its efficiency. The results of the checks and on-the-spot familiarization with the state of affairs show that the demand for the reorganization of ideological education is not everywhere being implemented creatively or energetically enough. We must ensure that the political organs and party organizations and all cadres without exception are permeated more deeply with an awareness that the restructuring of ideological activity is not a short-term campaign. It is dictated by life and geared to years of multifaceted and painstaking work. Therefore it must be implemented consciously, fundamentally, with a long-term view.

Shortcomings in this matter are particularly intolerable now under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation when the demands on the training of the armed forces, the enhancement of their vigilance and combat readiness and the consolidation of military discipline have increased immeasurably.

Speaking of enhancing the effectiveness of efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on defense questions, the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate noted that the standard of ideological educational work in the units and on the ships and its success depend to a considerable and indeed decisive degree on how well it is combined with organizational party work and how strictly the most important Leninist principle of ideological activity -- the unity of word and deed -- is fulfilled.

Good plans are not always accompanied by organizational backup or the fulfillment of what has been planned. There is a gulf between what is said and what is done. Constant concern must be displayed to enhance the vanguard role of the Army's and Navy's Communists in all matters being tackled in the unit or subunit. Experience shows that where ideological educational and organizational party work has been well organized there is success in reaching every man, in knowing people's feelings well, in strengthening the link with the servicemen's masses and achieving the best results on all salients of the military collective's life and activity.

The training year is now ending in the forces. The majority of formations, units and ships are successfully fulfilling the combat and political training plans and have achieved an improvement in field, air and naval training. Today the political organs, using their inherent forms and methods of work, are linking their activity more purposefully with the main problems of training the troops and naval forces.

On the other hand, some political organs sometimes do not give a critical assessment of instances of the poor standard of the personnel's training and education nor do they take to task, in line with strict party principles those leaders who fulfill their party and official duty unconscientiously and reconcile themselves to the fact that simplistic conditions for the servicemen's training are created in some places.

We must rid ourselves more resolutely of such negative phenomena which delay our advance and must display greater party principle and strictness in defining the results achieved and improving the quality of the verification of execution. These tasks will be resolved successfully if the political organs rely constantly on the primary party organizations and develop their activeness and militancy and enhance the role of socialist competition, making all-around use of the positive experience of preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The present stage of development of the armed forces and the interests of maintaining the troops' constant combat readiness enhance still further the importance of precise organization, firm regulation order, and a high level of discipline. It may be noted with satisfaction that we have many units, ships and subunits in which accidents and violations of military order have been totally eliminated. Their experience convinces us that they achieve such results thanks to the fact that they implement a carefully thought-out system of measures like the in-depth explanation of the party's policy and its demands on servicemen, the arming of commanders and political workers with leading experience, the correct combination of measures of persuasion and coercion, the consolidation of one-man leadership and constant concern for the strict observance of regulation order.

At the same time there are negative examples which are attributable to grave shortcomings in military and moral education. The subject of morality today is still heard only feebly in the basic forms of political study, in the propaganda workers collectives and in the mass media. A resolute change is needed here. The antipodes of communist morality must meet with universal condemnation in any military, party and Komsomol collective.

In pondering the problems of restructuring and improving ideological education work we stress again and again the need to focus efforts on the content of educational measures. We cannot tolerate, for instance, the fact that in our propaganda and agitation the theme of the historical gains of socialism is sometimes presented without proper depth, without any emotion on the part of the lecturer, speaker or political information worker. Fundamental phenomena of life like the abolition of exploitation, social inequality and of political, racial and national oppression and the victory of collectivist social relations are sometimes only poorly explained to our young men. Here the simple truth is sometimes forgotten that what is absolutely clear to the older generation may not be completely clear to a young man who has not passed through the school of life. Here general, trivial phrases are of no help; skilled, specific talk with young people is needed.

Ideological antagonism in the world has been sharply intensified recently. U.S. and other bourgeois propaganda centers are taking new steps in an attempt to exert demoralizing influence on Soviet people. Under conditions when the aggressive imperialist circles are heating the international atmosphere and regularly organizing ideological campaigns against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, it is essential to pay considerably more attention to questions of counterpropaganda among the troops and in the fleets, to improve this work in every way, and to expose more actively imperialism's acts of ideological subversion.

The political organs must display more concern for propaganda workers and must always remember that it is the ideological aktiv which has the prime role in educating the personnel and developing in them creativeness activeness in resolving the tasks set before the troops and naval forces. The ideological worker must be a man with profound knowledge and of high spiritual standards, knowing how to listen to people and understand them and persuade them, a man with a warm heart and a bold mind. And that is why it is essential to approach more thoroughly the selection, training and prompt briefing of our propaganda worker cadres.

Army General A. A. Yepishev then dwelt on several questions of the work of the military press and cultural and enlightenment institutions.

In conclusion, he said, I should like to stress once more that the paramount task of all command and political cadres and political organs and party organizations now is to insure a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. We have everything necessary for the armed forces, together with the peoples of our socialist motherland, to greet the USSR's jubilee with new achievements in combat and political training and the consolidation of military discipline and the raising of our armed forces' combat readiness.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V. I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov; and Army General I. N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M. G. Sobolev, deputy Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Fleet Adm N. I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; and members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces Col Gen P. A. Gorchakov, Col Gen M. D. Popkov, Col Gen S. A. Bobylev, Col Gen Avn L. L. Batekhin and Adm P. N. Medvedev.

OBITUARY OF GENERAL YERMASHKEVICH REPORTED

PM271251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZWEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[B. K. Yermashkevich obituary]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Boris Kirikovich Yermashkev, a member of the CPSU since 1940 and chairman of the Central Council of the USSR Defense Ministry's Military Hunting Society, has died after a serious illness. He devoted all his life to the cause of the Communist Party and service in the Soviet Army, in whose ranks he followed the glorious path from soldier to lieutenant general.

B. K. Yermashkevich was born into a peasant family in Belorussia in 1907.

[Signed] S. L. Sokolov, A. A. Yepishev, S. K. Kurkotkin, I. N. Shkadov, A. I. Sorokin, V. M. Dutov, V. N. Gorskiy, L. S. Chuvakhin, I. T. Shpakovskiy, I. V. Balanchevadze, P. A. Dolmatov.